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Korea Today

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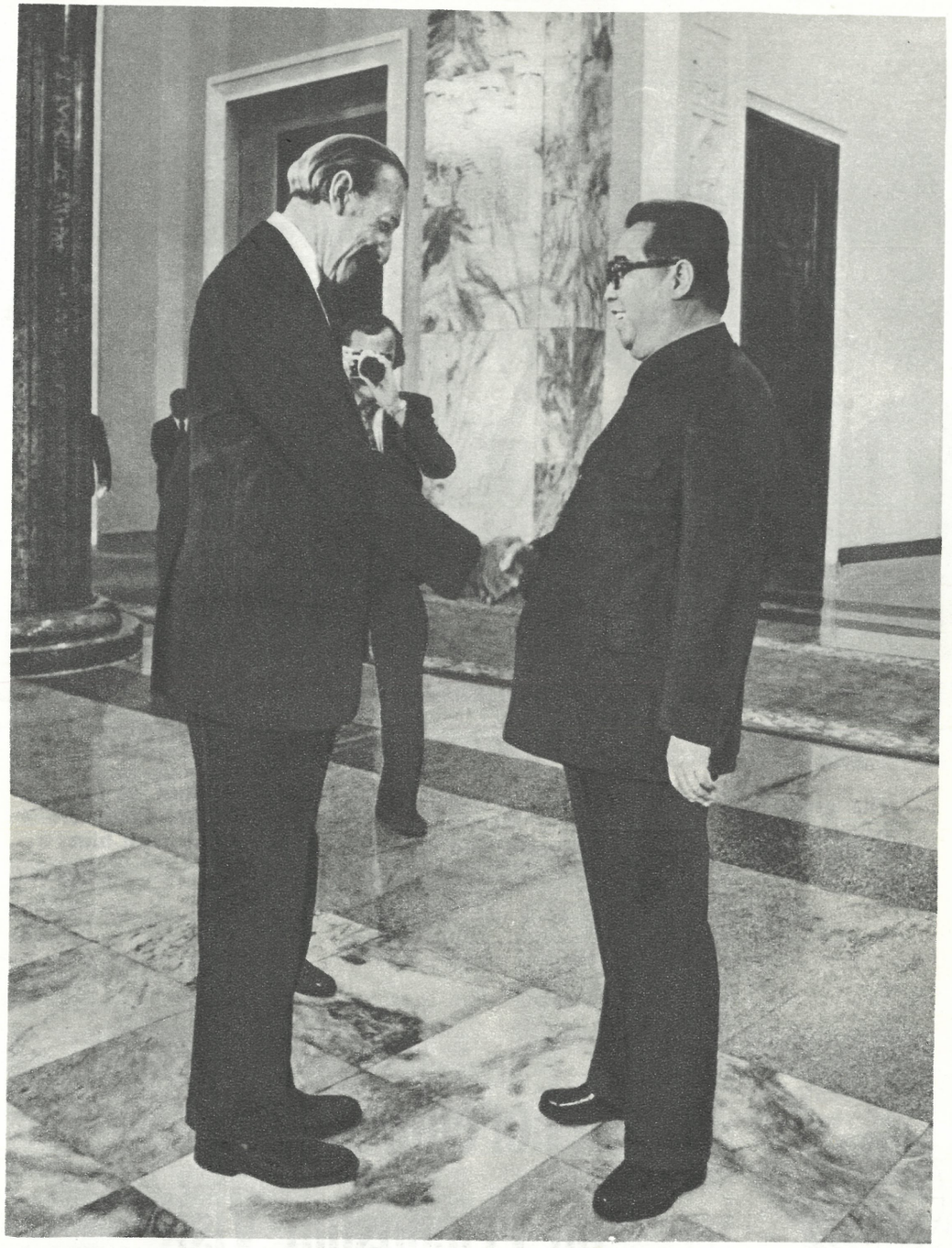

The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives UN Secretary-General His Excellency Kurt Waldheim and talks with him in a warm and friendly atmosphere

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The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives Chief of Staff of the Nigerian Supreme Headquarters, Member of the Supreme Military Council of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and poses for a photograph with him

Foreign Guests on Friendship Visit

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the special envoy of Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba and poses for a photograph with him

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives Chairman of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture and Member of the House of Representatives of Colombia

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the inspection group of Japan

Korea Today

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Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House Pyongyang, DPRK

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INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster "Friendship!"

BACK COVER: Our working people and foreign guests having a good time on Moran Hill

The rostrum of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea

International Seminar on the Juche Idea Held in India

Attendants of the seminar respectfully place flower baskets in front of a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on April 15, his birthday

A grand international seminar on the Juche idea was held in April in New Delhi, the capital of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Hung with full respect in the background of the platform were a portrait of President Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea and genius of revolution, and a portrait of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India.

Seen there were the mark symbolizing the international seminar and big letters "International Seminar on the Juche Idea."

Seen in the seminar hall were the slogans "Long live the great leader H.E. President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea!" "Long live the great Juche idea!" and "Let us unite with the world people advocating independence!"

On display there were immortal classics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and books and photographs showing the successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction.

The seminar was attended by 85 delegations and delegates from 70 countries and four international organizations. And it was attended by more than 1,200 observers—scientists, men of culture, politicians, public figures, pressmen and university or college students from all over India.

Present at the seminar were the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The seminar opened with the solemn playing of the national anthems of our country and India. Jagjivan Ram, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of India, made an opening address.

At the seminar was read out a message of greetings jointly sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the DPRK to the seminar amid an enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

A congratulatory message from Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, and a message from Moussa Traore, Head of State of Mali, and over 100 messages of greetings from various countries of the world including India were conveyed at the seminar.

A congratulatory message from Yasui Kaoru, Director-General of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, was also read out at the seminar.

Yaya Bagayogo, Minister of Information and Telecommunication of the Republic of Mali and Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, made a keynote report titled "The Juche Idea Is the Unfading Banner Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory."

Ogami Kenichi, Deputy-Director of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, made a report of the IIJI Secretariat.

Sixty-seven delegates spoke at the seminar.

A congratulatory group of Indian pupils read out a congratulatory message.

The seminar unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea, and a letter to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India, amid an enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

The seminar also adopted amid a loud applause a resolution reflecting the unanimous aspiration and desire of all the attendants to more deeply study the Juche idea and widely spread and embody it.

The seminar closed with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The international seminar on the Juche idea held amid the great expectation and interest of the world peoples and progressive public proved irrefutably once again the truth and great vitality of the Juche idea.

Attendants of the seminar

"The Juche Idea Is the Unfading Banner Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory"

Keynote Report (Gist) of Yaya Bagayogo, Minister of Information and Telecommunication of Republic of Mali and Director of IIJI, at Int'l Seminar on Juche Idea Held in New Delhi

The correctness and might of the Juche idea have been proved more clearly by the important events which have occurred in the international arena in recent years.

The Juche idea has become a powerful weapon for accelerating the forward movement of the times and the victory of the cause of independence, and it is widely spreading throughout the world with tremendous impact, for it illuminates the most correct way of the struggle for independence, sovereignty and social progress.

1. Juche Idea Is a Great Idea Showing the Way to Realize the Age-old Aspiration of Peoples for Independence

As the Juche idea teaches, independence is most precious for man, which cannot be exchanged for anything.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal."

The history of mankind is that of the struggle of the working masses for independence.

As the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung taught, ours is an age of independence.

The founding of the Juche idea—this is an important event of lasting world-historic significance in the development of human thought and in the accomplishment of the people's cause of independence.

The Juche idea has fully elucidated the position and role of man in the world for the first time in the history of human thought, and, on this basis, a new original world outlook has been established and a scientific doctrine has come into being which incorporates into one system ideology, theory and method to thoroughly defend and materialize the independence of the masses of people.

The great significance of the founding of the Juche idea also lies in having opened up a new stage in the struggle of the people for independence.

The Juche idea freed the peoples from all sorts of ideas of slavish subordination which benumb the consciousness of independence and made them realize the great truth that they are the master of their destiny and have also the capacity for shaping their destiny.

The Juche idea and the ideals of independence and self-support clarified by this idea indicate to all the world's people the most correct way of defending the dignity of their country and nation, achieving prosperity and progress and leading an independent life.

The Juche idea teaches the great truth that in order to successfully build a new society and lead an independent and creative life people should think and act on their own faith, instead of following others blindly, and solve all things by themselves, believing in their strength, instead of relying on other's strength.

2. Juche Idea Is a Guideline in the Struggle for Sovereignty, Independence and Building of a New Society

The Juche idea provides the correct idea, theory and method of guidance leading the people to victory in their struggle for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society.

1) Guiding Idea of Revolution and Construction

The idea of Juche, as the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung stated, is, in a nutshell, the concept that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction; in other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung has stated in this regard:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

The philosophical principle of Juche gives a scientific elucidation of the position and role of man in the world.

Man is the master dominating the world and the main factor deciding everything because man is a social being with independence and creativity.

Establishing Juche means the masses of people adopting the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction; and the attitude of master finds its expression in the independent and creative stands.

The Juche idea which defines the independent and creative stands as the fundamental stand and method to be adhered to in the

On display at the seminar house are photographs showing the brilliant successes attained by the Korean people in the revolution and construction

revolution and construction, is the great idea that enables the people to overcome flunkeyism and dogmatism and to take quite correct attitude and standpoint towards the revolution and construction of their own country; it is the scientific guiding principle which illumines the road for them to carry out the revolution and construction by themselves on their own responsibility.

As clarified by the Juche idea, independence is the life of a country and a nation.

Observing the principle of self-determination in politics, self-sufficiency in economic matters and self-defence in the protection of the nation is precisely the way of achieving independence all-roundly as required by the Juche idea.

Self-determination, self-sufficiency and self-defence—it is a correct principle to be firmly adhered to in the revolution and construction, if we are to wipe out the remnants from the old days when national subjugation and inequality prevailed and to create a new history of independence.

2) Guiding Theory of Revolution and Construction

The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, embodying the philosophical theory of Juche in the struggle for independence, set forth a scientific guiding theory.

The revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of Juche are evolved with the working masses as the central factor and mapped out on the basis of their role. Herein lie their essential feature, originality and the source of their invincible might.

The theory of Juche newly elucidated, on the basis of such an original principle of evolution, various problems including the essence and source of the struggle to transform nature and society and the factors for the victory.

The theory of Juche holds that the revolutionary struggle is, in essence, a struggle of the popular masses to defend their independence and it results from the restriction of their independence.

It also teaches that the factor decisive of victory in the struggle for the building of a new society is the strength of the popular masses, the internal forces.

The strategy and tactics of Juche are aimed at solving all problems arising in the struggle for independence in the way of enhancing the role of the working masses, proceeding from the fundamental principle that they are the driving force of the revolution and construction.

When we mention the guiding theory of Juche, we must emphasize that it is a perfect guiding theory clearly showing the tasks of all stages of struggle for realizing independence and the ways for their implementation.

Establishment of the theory on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution by the Juche idea provided the people in the colonial and semi-colonial countries with a correct guiding compass to overthrow the imperialist colonial rule, achieve their national independence and build a new society, free and happy, by their own efforts.

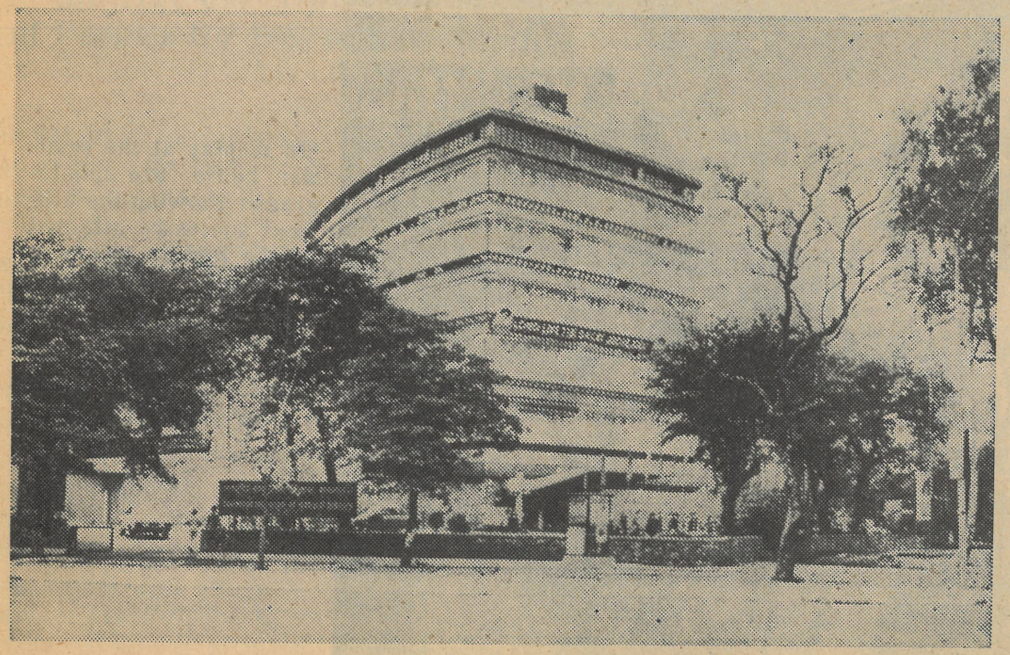
The original theory showing the new road towards socialism holds an important place in the guiding theory of Juche.

The guiding theory of Juche shows how the former colonial or semi-colonial countries should carve out a new road towards socialism with the working masses as the central factor.

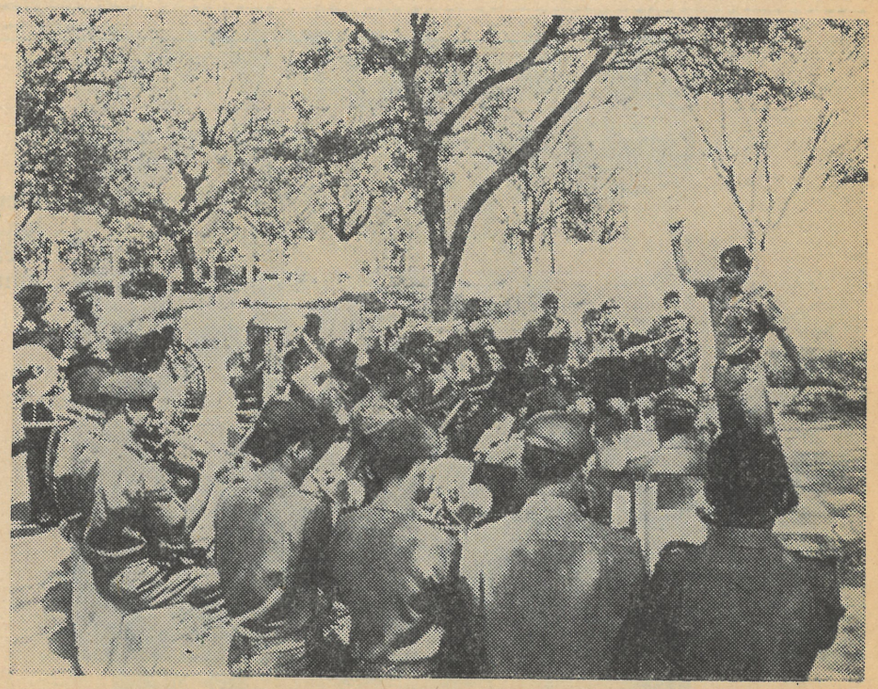
It is entirely attributable to the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung that the course and ways and means for fully realizing the independence of the popular masses after the establishment of the socialist system have been scientifically elucidated.

The socio-political independence of the masses of the people is realized when the socialist system is set up. However, there still remains the task to free the people completely from the fetters of the obsolete ideas and nature. In order to fully realize the independence of the popular masses, therefore, it is necessary to continue the struggle for the liquidation of the legacies of the old society and for the capture of both the ideological and material fortresses, even after the socialist system is established.

The theory of Juche teaches that the three



The Golden Jubilee House in New Delhi, the venue of the seminar



The military band of the Rajasthan regiment playing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung"

revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, should be carried out in order to capture the ideological and material fortresses, the ultimate goal for the building of socialism.

Indeed, the guiding theory of Juche is a guiding compass leading the historic cause of fully realizing independence of the masses of the people along the straight road of victory.

3) Method of Leadership of Revolution and Construction

The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung has evolved the most scientific and revolutionary method of mass leadership and thus provided the masses with an effective weapon for leading their cause of independence all along to victory.

The fundamental requirement of mass leadership developed by the Juche idea is that the masses should be led to maintain independent and creative stands and play their part with responsibility as masters of the revolution and construction.

The Juche method of leadership gives comprehensive answers to all problems arising in organizing and mobilizing the popular masses in the revolution and construction—from the fundamental principle of mass leadership to the work method and style of the functionaries.

The mass line is the fundamental principle of mass leadership.

The new method of leadership is a powerful weapon to accelerate the revolutionary struggle and the building of a new society by enhancing to the maximum the responsibility and role of the masses of the people, the principal factor in the revolution and construction.

3. Let Us Bring About a New Turn in Study and Dissemination of Juche Idea

The Juche idea has now become the main idea of our era, and it is an irresistible trend of our time to study this idea.

Indeed, the Juche idea is the powerful motive force which accelerates the forward movement of our times when the formerly oppressed and humiliated people have emerged as the masters of the world.

We must first of all strive to acquire the Juche idea in greater depth and scope.

The IIJI is entrusted with a very important mission to study, explain and propagate the Juche idea.

We will live up to the expectations reposed by the progressive people who are studying the Juche idea by actively helping the institute in all its activities including the publication and dissemination of the works of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung and its organ, "Study of the Juche Idea."

We should not only study and disseminate the Juche idea but also join the masses in their struggle to apply the Juche idea to life, and thus creditably meet the centuries-old aspiration of the people.

Unity and cooperation among the progressive countries are very important in the struggle of the peoples for independence.

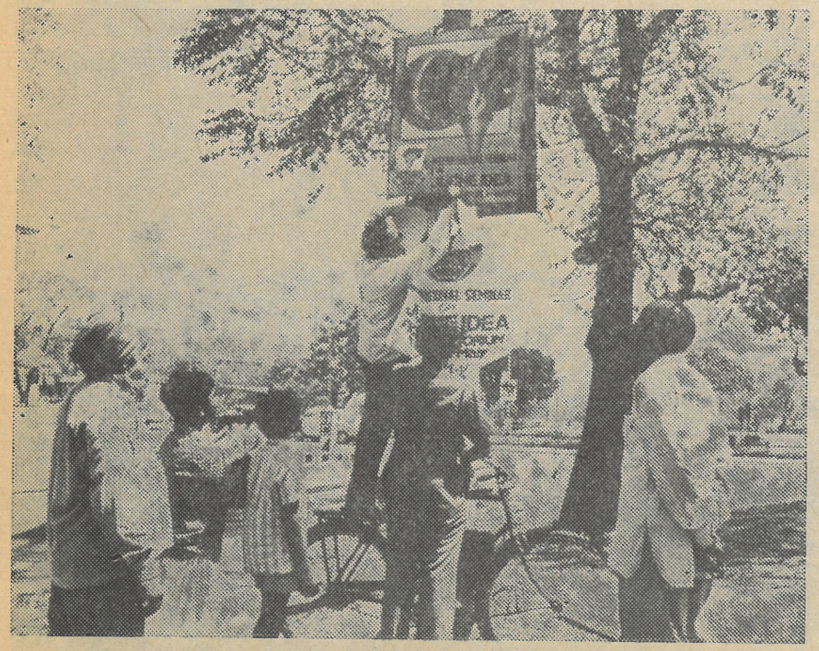
We will do our best to strengthen the unity and cooperation among the peoples of the new-emerging and non-aligned countries and always stand together in their common struggle for independent national development against imperialism and dominationism.

Ever since its founding, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has maintained the fair and reasonable policy of reunifying the country independently and in a peaceful way on a democratic principle and exerted every sincere effort for its implementation.

Through the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in January this year, the Government of the DPRK put forward the new four-point proposal for national reunification.

We express our full support for the new proposal on reunification, the embodiment of the policy for independent national reunification proposed by the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung.

Long live the great Juche idea!



Members of the Society for the Study of the Juche Idea preparing for the seminar

Printing workers preparing for the seminar

Let's Develop IIJI Work onto a New, Higher Stage

Report (Gist) of IIJI Secretariat by Its Deputy-Director Ogami Kenichi at Int'l Seminar on Juche Idea Held in New Delhi

1. Inauguration of IIJI and Its Significance

The IIJI has been founded in conformity with the unanimous desire of the world's progressive people calling for independence.

It has been an irresistible trend of our times to believe and learn the Juche idea.

It is by no means accidental that the Juche idea is widely disseminated among the broad people of the world.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the Juche idea is capturing great sympathy among many people of the world. I think this is primarily because this idea conforms with the aspirations of the world's people for independence."

Enjoying an independent life has been the aspirations of the people from the beginning of human history, and the people waged a ceaseless struggle to realize this centuries-old aspiration.

The Juche idea is a great idea which has met this ardent desire cherished by the people precisely in their long hard life and struggle.

Herein lies the immeasurably great human historic significance of the creation of the immortal Juche idea.

The Juche idea based on the new philosophical theory that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything firmly defends the independence of the masses of people.

This idea not only advocates the independence of the popular masses but also indicates the correct way of its materialization.

The immortal Juche idea holds the highest and brilliant place in the history of human thought with the transformation of the centuries-old aspirations of mankind for independence into their scientific faith.

As the study and dissemination of the Juche idea had been developed into an international work, many people demanded that an international standing body for this work be set up.

As a result, in 1977, an organizing committee was formed to establish a standing body for studying and disseminating this idea and in April last year, the inauguration of the IIJI was proclaimed to the world in Tokyo, Japan.

The inauguration of the institute was a brilliant realization of the ardent desire of the people to learn the Juche idea and follow the road of independence. It was an event of really great historic significance in the promotion of the cause of mankind for independence.

Thanks to the inauguration of IIJI we have become able to have a reliable international base for the study and dissemination of the Juche idea and this work developed onto a new high stage on a worldwide scale.

Another significance of the inauguration of this Institute is the great encouragement of the world's progressive people struggling for independence.

Establishment of this Institute has also greatly contributed to the strengthening of the friendship and unity among the world's people based on the common goal and desire for the independent and creative life.

2. One-Year Activities of IIJI Since Its Inception

One year has passed since the inauguration of the IIJI.

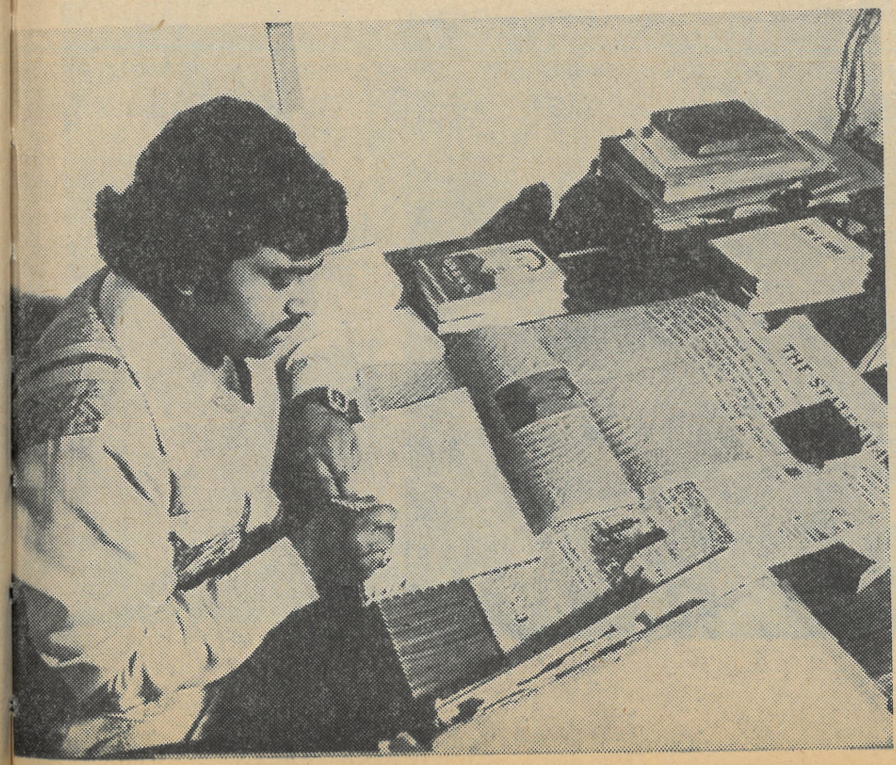
The IIJI has dynamically conducted its work in keeping with the character of an international scientific organization and according to the ideal of the inaugural declaration and the rules of the Institute.

It has put big efforts before anything else into the dissemination of the immortal works of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung.

Under the close contacts with the Juche idea study groups throughout the world, it has conducted brisk activities for the translation and publishing of various works of the respected and beloved President and for their introduction and propaganda in the newspapers and magazines. While translating and publishing the works of the respected and beloved President, it has endeavoured to disseminate them among the broad peoples through exhibitions of works, book rooms and libraries.

One of the valuable successes achieved by the IIJI was to publish periodically "Study of the Juche Idea".

After its inauguration seminars on the Juche idea have been held briskly. Last year



An Indian journalist studying the work of the great leader

alone, about 250 seminars on the Juche idea were held in over 100 countries.

Of them, the seminars held in over 10 countries including the seminars in Sierra Leone and Guyana under the government auspices were large-scale national seminars.

Under the impact of the establishment of the IIJI many Juche idea study groups were set up in various countries the world over and the ranks of the champions of the Juche idea are rapidly expanding.

In addition, the IIJI has paid great attention to the work of introducing the activities of the Juche idea study groups and those who study the idea in various countries of the world and strengthening the effective cooperation between them.

We have confirmed our determination to follow the glorious road indicated by the Juche idea and laid valuable foundation for the further development of our work to study and disseminate the Juche idea. This is the major generalization of the worthwhile one year work of the IIJI since its foundation.

3. Our Tasks to Develop IIJI's Work

The most primary question in developing the work of the IIJI is to further increase the width and depth in our study and acquisition of the Juche idea.

First of all, we must translate and publish the works of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung in more national languages and increase the number of circulation and category in conformity with the realities where the ranks of champions of the Juche idea are increasing rapidly. And we should establish a regular system of supplying the works and regularly organize the exhibition of works and operate libraries and book rooms.

Another important question in further developing the work of the International Institute is to improve the work of publishing its organ, "Study of the Juche Idea."

Report meetings of participants in the seminar are held throughout India

The Secretariat of the International Institute will publish from this year not only English and Japanese editions but also French edition, and with cooperation of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea we will publish Spanish edition, too. Arabic edition will also come off the press in the near future. We will also endeavour to vary the contents of the magazine and enhance the scientific and theoretical level of the studies.

While enhancing the level of the study of the Juche idea, the IIJI will, in the future, form the lecturers' group with dignified researchers of the Juche idea in various countries and dispatch lecturers according to the demands of the study societies in various countries and establish the system under which we can give theoretical help to the researchers of various countries.

We deem it necessary to organize more study groups while further consolidating and developing the existing study groups and to vigorously promote the preparations to set up national, continental and regional organizations according to the conditions gradually matured.

We also think it necessary for the Juche idea study groups and their members in each country to timely inform each other of the successes and experiences gained in the course of studying and disseminating the Juche idea and strengthen mutual cooperation centring the International Institute.

The International Institute will, in the future, further enhance its role and dignity, thereby establishing extensive contacts with those who are studying the Juche idea, prominent figures, various groups and international organizations in the world and conducting various forms of activities helpful to their work.

Long live the Juche idea of great President Kim Il Sung!

Long live friendship and unity of the world's people based on independence!

An Indian politician and his family studying a work of the great leader carried in a newspaper

Resolution

of the New Delhi International Seminar on the Juche Idea

A grand International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in New Delhi, the capital of the Republic of India, in the period from April 14 to 16, 1979, as a reflection of the ardent aspiration and desire of the progressive peoples of the world to acquire the immortal Juche idea more comprehensively and deeply.

The Seminar was attended by 85 delegations and delegates from 70 countries of the world and 4 international organizations.

At the Seminar, precious successes gained in studying and embodying the Juche idea were introduced and useful experiences exchanged.

We consider that this Seminar marked an important occasion in developing the study and dissemination of the Juche idea onto a higher stage and powerfully encouraging the sacred struggle of the people for independence.

The attendants of the Seminar expressed their great satisfaction with the fact that the activities to study and disseminate the Juche idea are now conducted more positively on a worldwide scale.

The classic works of the great President Kim Il Sung are published and propagated throughout the world at a time when the ardent desire of the masses of the people to learn from the Juche idea is mounting day by day.

A large number of organizations for study of the Juche idea have been newly formed in many countries and regions of the world and the ranks of the adherents of the Juche idea are steadily expanding.

National and regional seminars on the Juche idea took place briskly and scientific exchanges and contacts further increased among the organizations and persons studying the Juche idea.

According to the unanimous desire of the peoples and the progressive figures to form an international organization aimed at studying and disseminating the Juche idea, the International Institute of the Juche Idea was founded in April last year. The birth of the international scientific study organization concerning the Juche idea was an important event which marked a new milestone in awakening the people with the profound truth of Juche and arousing them to the accomplishment of the cause of independence.

All the facts show that the Juche idea is enlisting support and sympathy from more and more people with every passing day and spreading throughout the world for its universal truth and invincible vitality.

The Juche idea based on a new philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything is a scientific world outlook which originally clarifies man's position and role in the world and a great doctrine which instills in the masses of the people the unshaken consciousness and faith that they are responsible for their own destiny and they have also the capacity for hewing out their own destiny.

The Juche idea has opened the true way of realizing the people's centuries-old desire to lead an independent life and provided a powerful ideo-theoretical weapon with which to achieve the prosperity and progress of the nation and the grandeur of the country.

The Juche idea is the correct guiding idea, guiding theory and the method of leadership for the revolution and construction in our time. It is an inspiring banner which powerfully arouses the once oppressed and humiliated masses of the people to the creation of a new independent and creative life and is a guideline which leads the struggle for independence, sovereignty and social progress to victory.

The people highly laud this great idea as Kimilsungism in combination with the august name of the respected and beloved President.

Under the present international situation where a fierce struggle is going on between the forces of independence and the forces of dominationism, the Juche idea provides the masses of the people with the only correct guiding principle to triumphantly carry out the revolution and construction, successfully overcoming all difficulties and ordeals.

We have before us now the honourable task to deepen continuously the study of the Juche idea and disseminate more extensively this immortal idea for the victory of the cause of independence.

We express our determination to meet the requirements of the times and live up to the great expectation of the masses of the people by creditably fulfilling the worthwhile task with all our energies and talents.

We will study the Juche idea more systematically to acquire it comprehensively and more deeply while strengthening scientific cooperation among the Juche idea study organizations and individuals studying it in various countries of the world and sharing valuable experiences.

It is of great significance in the struggle for creation of a new independent life to make the Juche idea an ideological and mental pabulum of the broad working masses.

Fully conscious of the mission assigned by the times, we will conduct brisk activities in various forms and ways to propagate the Juche idea.

The reality of today in which the work for studying and disseminating the Juche idea is being further intensified and developed as the days go by demands that Juche idea study organizations be set up more and their role enhanced steadily.

We will form national, regional and continental Juche idea study organizations in greater numbers in compliance with the demand of this reality and develop their work systematically, thereby enlarging the ranks of the adherents of the Juche idea.

It is our common duty to promote the work of the International Institute of the Juche Idea.

We will help in every way the International Institute of the Juche Idea in its activity so that the Institute may discharge its lofty mission as an international scientific study organization.

April 15, the birthday of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, is the greatest national holiday of the Korean people and the common auspicious day of the progressive peoples the world over.

To celebrate this festive occasion jubilantly, we will hold every year a variety of celebration functions with a large attendance, introducing and propagating the Juche idea and its invincible vitality.

Ideology and theory have real value and power only when they are applied to the reality and serve as a weapon for practice.

The study of the Juche idea is aimed not merely to acquire knowledge but to hasten the process of transforming the world in keeping with the requirement of an independent life.

We will strive to apply to life and practice the Juche idea and the lofty doctrine of independence and self-support clarified by this idea and to realize the complete independence of the masses of the people.

We fully support the just policy set forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the country's reunification independently by peaceful means on a democratic principle and its embodiment—the most reasonable and realistic four-point proposal for reunification newly elucidated in the recent statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Taking this opportunity, we express our firm militant solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle for early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We also render our active support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries of the world struggling for the creation of a new independent life.

We are convinced that this resolution of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea will win the unanimous approval of the progressive peoples and broad public circles of the world and will bring about positive results.

No force on earth can block the way followed by the people who, awakened by the great truth of the Juche idea, are fighting on along the road of independence indicated by the Juche idea.

Let us march forward vigorously, under the uplifted banner of the Juche idea, towards eradicating all manner of exploitation and oppression, subordination and domination and building a new world, free and equal.

Long live the great Juche idea!

New Delhi, April 16, 1979

The Ponghwa Revolutionary History Museum

Reportage

A Visit to the Ponghwa Revolutionary Site

Some 90 ri *northeast of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, lies the village of Ponghwa, Kangdong County, which is associated with the lofty revolutionary spirit and immortal exploits of the indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and a great pioneer in effecting the change-over from the nationalist movement to the communist movement. In this village situated on the shores of the Taedong-gang River to the west of the Kangdong mountain range lived Kim Hyong Jik from the spring of 1916 to the fall of the next year, guiding the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.*

Greeting the 85th anniversary of birth of Kim Hyong Jik, the father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we paid a visit to the Ponghwa revolutionary site with its old associations. The relics reminiscent of his revolutionary exploits are well preserved, and visitors are numberless. They first come to the statue of Kim Hyong Jik, who, dressed simply in Korean fashion, stands, with one hand placed on the desk and the other holding an opened book, gazing at the distant sky of the homeland. His great image brought back to our mind his noble character and energetic revolutionary activities to infuse a high revolutionary ambition in the minds of the children and youth and other sections of the people, and to arouse them to the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

After the statue we stepped towards the Myongsin School. This school is a small, simple L-shaped house, but here the true, stout quality of the 20 million people of Korea with their 5,000-year-long history, wisdom and courage was cultivated and fighters who would shoulder the future destiny of Korea were trained.

While teaching in this school, Kim Hyong Jik guided the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

Thinking of the true meaning of his idea of "Aim High", we looked round the house at the back of the school where he lived with his family at the time.

Kim Hyong Jik said:

"If all Koreans have faith in their strength and foster it in unity, they will be able to drive out the Japanese imperialists, achieve national independence and build a society where we can all live well."

He was firmly convinced that we must foster our own strength and down the Japanese imperialists by ourselves, and while he was living in this house, he formed and guided the Korean National Association, a clandestine anti-Japanese revolutionary organization which was most thoroughly anti-imperialist and had the largest membership and scale of activity among the anti-Japanese organizations around the March 1 Movement.

"The purpose of the Korean National Association was that all the Korean people, united as one man, win national independence by their own strength and establish a genuine civilized state. To attain this object, the Association sent out first its operatives to wide areas in and out of the country to unite progressive persons engaged in the independence movement and to establish close contacts with many anti-Japanese organizations. Thus, it worked energetically to expand its organization and to unite all the anti-Japanese forces.

Kim Hyong Jik formed legal mutual aid associations under various names where there were National Association organizations, awakened people of different social sections by variegated methods and united the broad masses."

Listening to the guide, we pictured to our minds the historic days when the house of Kim Hyong Jik was visited by his comrades days and nights as the Korean National Association was expanding its organization and displaying great activity.

The simple house here which remains a spiritual treasure of our people was the headquarters giving unified guidance to all activities of the Korean National Association.

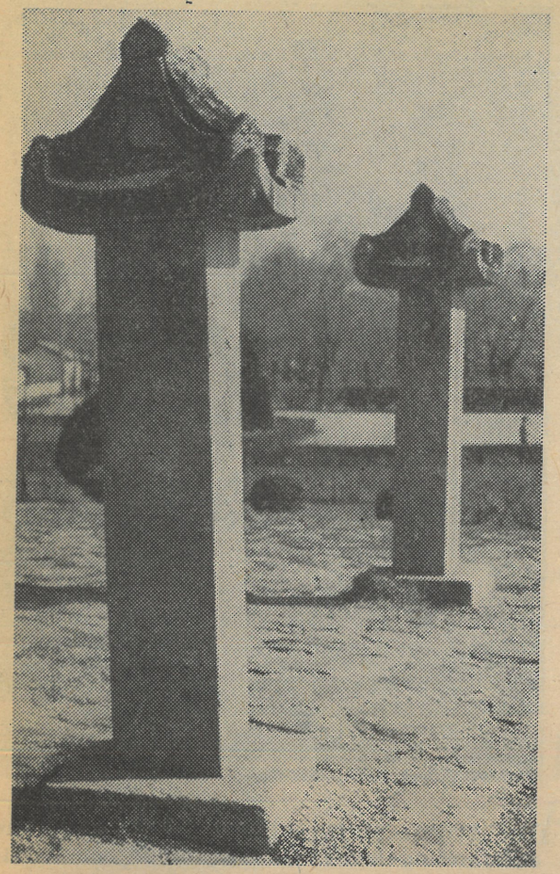
We moved on and climbed to Mt. Ponghwa, which our people in fetters of Japanese imperialism used to look up to with the hope and expectation of national liberation. From its top we could command a view of nameless mountains in the distance, with white paths

The bronze statue of Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country

winding through the valleys. In slightly over half a year of its existence, the Korean National Association extended its organizational networks both at home and abroad, China and elsewhere. Gazing at the paths, we seemed to see in our mind's eye the many patriots, members of the Korean National Association, who were coming to receive his instructions from different places in and outside the country.

We came to the Rock Site halfway up the mountainside. This was the place where Kim Hyong Jik had meetings of historical significance with patriots engaged in the independence movement, and from where these ardent fighters went off in all directions, inspired by his great idea.

Thus, Mt. Ponghwa became a beacon of hope to our people who were groping in the



The monuments to the "Stone Monument Association"

dark, and a symbol of indomitable fight for the lost country.

The mountain and the village at its foot have many episodes about the activities of Kim Hyong Jik.

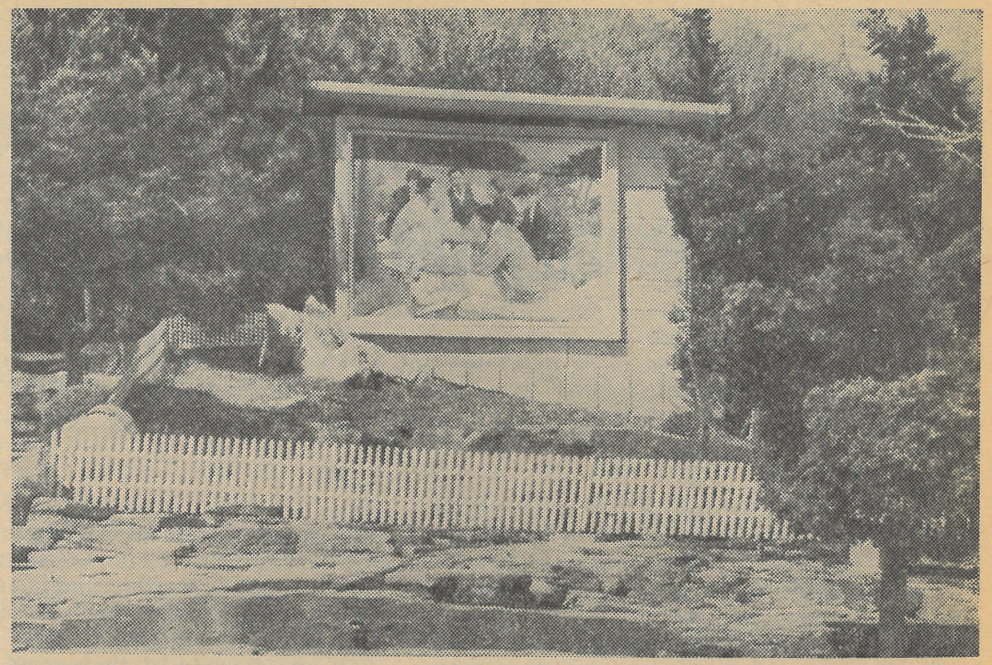
According to the guide, Kim Hyong Jik often went out to the fields to give a helping hand to the peasants, although he was busy leading the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement. He also planted many fruit trees.

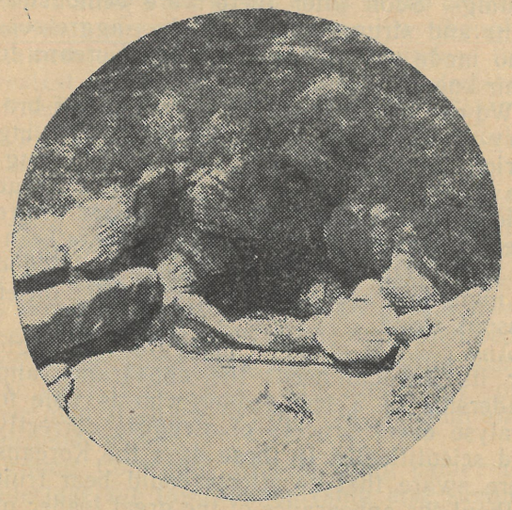
In those days Kim Hyong Jik used to rise early every morning and climb to Mt. Ponghwa, where he gave a bugle call for the children of the village to come up and do morning exercise. The sound of a bugle call echoing through the mist-shrouded valley of the mountain, must have roused people to the struggle and inspired them with fresh hope. We seemed to hear bugle call awakening the dwellers of the straw-thatched huts from weary slumber.

We also saw the clean wellspring reminding us of the beautiful character of the ardent woman revolutionary Kang Ban Sok, and the place where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung used to play at soldiers as a little boy. As we were coming to the Ponghwa Revolutionary History Museum, we found a group of young people in the pine grove near it. They were gathered for reciting poems and singing songs. One of them was reciting the poem "The Green Pines on Namsan Hill" written by Kim Hyong Jik after his release from prison. He had been arrested by the Japanese imperialists in the fall of 1917. The poem expressed his indomitable revolutionary spirit. The poem recited with emotion in a resonant voice moved us deeply. Even before he regained his impaired health after his release, Kim Hyong Jik moved the theatre of his revolutionary activities to the shores of the Amnok-gang River, where he worked energetically to expand and strengthen the Korean National Association organizationally and correctly guided our people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in the historical stage of change-over from the nationalist to the communist movement.

Part of the Myongsin School

The Rock Site





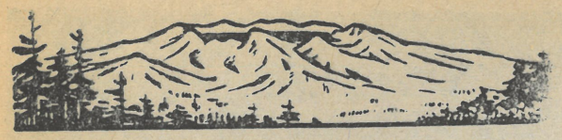
The clean wellspring

He dedicated all his life to the cause of national independence and the people's happiness.

He travelled a thorny path harbingering the dawn of a new age in Korea.

His immortal revolutionary exploits will be remembered for ever by our people.

Kim Sun Ryong



A Legendary Hero for All Ages

Hose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica

The Korean people are extolling Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, prefixing a number of honorific titles to his name. Everyone who knows the potent role the great leader has played in the present century both in the Korean and in the world history may grasp the wide meanings these honorific titles acquire.

In this article written as a token of respect for Marshal Kim Il Sung we should like to explain only a few honorific titles prefixed to his name.

Needless to say, it is hardly possible to record all of the exploits achieved by President Kim Il Sung in a short article. His life is full of important events, his voluminous works have made him one of the great revolutionary theoreticians of our times.

To begin with, I should like to stress the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung was born on April 15, 1912 into a revolutionary family which had waged a patriotic struggle for the freedom of the country through generations.

Already in the 20's when the Korean nation was going through the hardest trial full of sufferings, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was in a position to lead a struggle for national liberation though he was very young.

At that time, the vicious Japanese imperialists cracked down harshly on the Korean people. They ran amuck to obliterate with bayonets Korea's several-thousand-year-long culture and history that would further flourish if her people won independence and freedom.

The Japanese aggressors were simply merciless. They plunged all the Korean people into the quagmire of humiliation and poverty, starvation and nonrights, trampled down their life and dignity and bled them white. The Koreans were prohibited even from speaking their mother tongue at school. A mere recollection of their most priceless tradition was liable to incur a severe punishment. They were even denied the right to own a patch of land to be buried after death.

Tens of thousands of Koreans were forced to quit their native land in bloody tears leaving behind all their beloved ones and go to faraway foreign countries in search of the means of living.

But their hearts were afire with patriotic feelings. Soon after there were demonstrations and struggles against the aggressors who made vain efforts to bring Koreans to their knees.

We can cite thousands of examples of bravery and heroism displayed in this trying period. But success was little in the struggle against the Japanese aggressors. One defeat followed another and losses were great. The lack of correct guidance was keenly felt in struggle. Every defeat cost blood of numerous brave patriots and left bitter lessons alone.

Any country engaged in a great struggle for its freedom needs the appearance and leadership of a true leader who is able to analyse every process of struggle correctly and scientifically. In those days the Koreans were aware that no efforts could bear fruit without the appearance of the great leader of people.

In those days the peoples of other countries too began to feel the need to fight against the aggressive tentacles of the imperialist powers in order to win their complete independence, and they eagerly hoped they would be led correctly in that direction.

A great number of nations were marking time in revolutionary struggles because the peoples of the oppressed and dependent countries were held by the idea that they could not gain freedom with their own might and because no one showed them the proper perspective of struggle.

Just at this juncture a great leader of the people appeared in Korea. From the start he set the correct theoretical objective and showed personal examples in the struggle to attain it. This helped him win the admiration and respect of the people from his early years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung did not wage a revolutionary struggle on impulse. He knew that a thoroughgoing theoretical basis was essential to the successful fulfilment of the difficult task to save his people from oppression. Therefore, he made a deep study of the ideas and theories concerning the liberation struggle of peoples of many countries as well as of successes and defeats in their history of struggle analysing every reality scientifically. In this way he could correctly interpret the Korean reality and build up a basis necessary to oppose not only the imperialist enemy, but also the opportunists of all hues.

Through our study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works we come to the conclusion that already at that time his thought attained full maturity and he was indeed the greatest thinker who would exert a decisive influence upon the history of the Korean people and the oppressed peoples the world over.

Without question the Juche idea has made a most important contribution to the world revolution and its vitality has been verified by the successes of the Korean people since its creation. Today the Korean people have become an example for all the oppressed peoples of the world, very clearly showing them that there is no other way but to rely on their own strength in attaining freedom and independence.

Young Comrade Kim Il Sung came to undertake the task of analysing and summing up the shortcomings and limitations of the nationalist movement of Korea and the erroneous viewpoints of the early communist movement which failed to properly appraise the process of revolution in Korea.

The leader of the Korean people was convinced that struggle must be waged in reliance upon the strength of the popular masses and every problem be explained to them. He went among the popular masses to find a correct way for the national and class liberation of the peoples and relied on them.

The Juche idea shows the oppressed peoples the way to extricate themselves from exploitation and oppression for ever and lead an independent and creative life.

No doubt the Juche idea is an idea which has made the most important contribution to the revolutionary development of the peoples in the present era and this is an acknowledged fact. For this reason. I say the revolutionary movements in all continents are applying the Juche idea in practice more actively.

Now we clearly see that popular masses are the master of their own fate and that they must carve out their fate independently and creatively.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union in October 17, 1926 when he was just 14 years old. Now as the leader of his people he delivered a meaningful speech which clearly shows us his firm standpoint, correct viewpoint and profound idea. Referring to this historic event President Kim Il Sung said:

"The formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely communistic revolutionary organization in our country, was a historic announcement of a new beginning for our revolution. With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle began to proceed in accordance with the principle of independence, and this was when our Party began to strike its glorious roots."

Another historic event of weighty importance occurred in Chialun in June 1930. The 18-year-old leader Kim Il Sung laid down the Juche-oriented revolutionary line before his people on the basis of the Juche idea. He defined the character of the Korean revolution as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and put forward the flawless line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was not only a theoretician who set forth these lines but also a bold and wise practician of theoretical propositions. In order to translate the people's will

into reality he stood in the forefront of the people from the beginning, taking his brilliant ideological weapon in one hand and his military weapon in the other. Having found their long-awaited leader, the people followed him with respect and adoration from the start.

Holding aloft the banner of freedom and justice and illuminating a new historic way with the great Juche idea Comrade Kim Il Sung always fought together with the people and always took the van in the sphere of ideology and in the battlefields. Thanks to this, he has earned all those honorific titles now being prefixed by every Korean in praise of him.

The struggle was very arduous. When the organized people started dealing a blow at the enemy, the latter brought harsher suppression upon the former.

Comrade Kim Il Sung did not slacken his revolutionary activity even a moment. He always found himself where he should be, winter and summer, no matter whether it was biting cold or it was in steep mountains. The great leader inspired the spirit of combatants, told women and children hopeful stories, led them along the right path and took the lead in battles.

The revolutionary history of the leader who won every battle under the revolutionary red banner of Juche to save his fatherland and people, eloquently tells the validity of the lines formulated by him.

Clearly manifested in this period of ordeal was the grace of Comrade Kim Il Sung as a leader. Many forces were leagued to oppose Japanese imperialism. Besides true revolutionaries, there were "gentlemen" who put up the anti-imperialist banner for form's sake and pseudo-Marxists who joined the popular force in an opportunistic way. These self-styled "patriots" and "revolutionaries" gave up struggle, surrendered, betrayed their people and fled away when the situation became harder and the result of the struggle was not striking because of the intensified suppression by Japanese imperialism.

But the struggle was the people's cause. The people renewed their determination to free themselves from the oppressors once and for all, braving all dangers, with the confidence that they could defeat the powerful enemy on their own. At the head of the people stood Comrade Kim Il Sung, a true Communist and the great leader of the popular struggle. He believed his people, was firmly convinced of the triumph of struggle, and exactly grasped what he had to do. He never shrank back even one step, nor showed weakness, nor doubted victory. He braved every danger and always jumped into it before anyone else.

The disposition of a political leader is occasionally tested. Many revolutions have lost determination and suffered defeats because their leadership failed to believe in their people and their own strength and found all kinds of theoretical pretexts to cover their inability and cowardice.

But, Korea had the leader who from the first inspired his people with confidence and led them along. On this arduous road the true revolutionaries alone could reach a goal line and scored a triumph, while the weaklings and cowards dropped out of the ranks.

Let me recall the following important remark made by the great leader of the Korean people at that time:

"We could not just look on at the bestialities perpetrated by the burglarious aggressors of Japanese imperialism and the tragic lot of our fellow countrymen who, deprived of their nation, were going about in rags and hungry, maltreated and humiliated. We started our struggle with a firm determination to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and regain our lost homeland at all costs and save our people from distress."

What is more important is that when he was 14 years old he bore on his shoulders the task of wresting back the fatherland from the clutches of the Japanese aggressors and saving the people. Other self-styled leaders were awe-stricken, lacked determination and evaded that task. But 14-year-old Comrade Kim Il Sung undertook it. Herein lies the great meaning of his history.

This history tells us that in the period when everything had to be begun anew and there was neither highway nor lane Comrade Kim Il Sung reached a great determination and began to pave the way ahead and that he nurtured fresh communist nuclei free from the influence of the evil aftereffects of factionalism, rallied rank-and-file workers and peasants and founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (Korean People's Revolutionary Army) to defeat the aggressors with the simple-minded fighters who came from among the people and armed themselves with the people's thinking, courage and determination.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung came to hold the glorious title of legendary hero. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was not a few days' combat but a 15-year-long true revolutionary war. The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army fought the strongest enemy in the worst condition. At that time it was known to the world that the Japs had a strong army equipped with all sorts of up-to-date weapons and material and economic means.

The warriors of the Korean people started to fight with no material means under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They wrested weapons from the enemy or made them by manual labour in the mountains. They fought poorly clothed in the depth of winter. They marched on and on in the biting wind, crossing over steep mountains and pushing their way through unbeaten forests. They had to fight both the enemy and the rages of nature on empty stomachs at the risk of their lives. Such an arduous struggle lasted for 15 years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always took the van in the struggle. The Korean people were cocksure of victory, for they put faith in such a leader who would appear in a battlefield now and a few weeks later in another faraway battlefield, and who imbued his units with conviction of victory suddenly appearing in the east or in the west and inspired his people with hope, striking terror into the enemy.

His title of legendary hero was not presented by anyone but won by himself through numerous battles for 15 years. In these battles he bore the brunt of danger, always stood in the van and emerged ever-victorious. Legendary hero is an honorific title tantamount to thousands of titles, that came from the price of his blood and sweat paid in rain and wind, from his effort, love, bravery and wisdom.

We, numerous peoples in many places on the globe, call Comrade Kim Il Sung a legendary hero with a feeling of the utmost reverence and affection and are proud of the fact that we are his friends. It is because he symbolizes a true revolutionary.

We must know that the anti-Japanese armed struggle was not a road strewn with roses but a road of 15-year-long struggle pregnant with great difficulties. The enemy was strong and materials were in short supply. Besides, sneakers into the revolutionary ranks caused troubles and stood in the way of the march.

Tracing the then annals, we recall the hard course of struggle from Antu to Laoheishan, talks with Commander Wei and Wu I-cheng, the hysteric fuss with which national chauvinists and factionalists caused a grave trouble in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, the grim ordeal of the "Jehol expedition" forced by the "left" adventurists, the "Arduous March" accompanied with repeated fierce battles against the enemy, the temporal vacillation of some people occasioned by the conclusion of a neutrality pact between the USSR and Japan, the frenzied general politico-military offensive of Japanese imperialism, etc.

Braving this storm and stress, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the revolution along the one path of victory and uninterrupted upsurge.

In the first half of the 40's this struggle went through the last arduous trial.

The outbreak of the Second World War caused a number of unbearable troubles. Nevertheless, Comrade Kim Il Sung very wisely guided the struggle not only in the battlefields but also in the sphere of politics and waged a decisive battle at that time. Thus he achieved the great cause of national restoration.

By defeating the strong Japanese imperialists and liberating the country, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, regained his country and sovereignty and enabled his people to realize their long-cherished desire for the building of a new society secure from exploitation and oppression and pave their way for an independent and creative life.

In the period of building a new society, too, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, played a decisive role. The former brilliant military strategist now became a mature and intelligent leader in the equally important struggle for people's happiness and material well-being.

Embedded in the heart of every Korean as an eternal fresh memory are the efforts, concern and pains on the part of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The people now bagan to call him an iron-

willed brilliant commander. This may need some explanation. The Korean people had to measure swords with a really strong foe which was regarded as the Asian "shock brigade" of fascism and a blood-thirsty army trained for an aggressive war.

The Japanese army fought by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was equipped with up-to-date technology.

However, they fell in with the people who were not only ready to fight for their freedom to death but also guided by the wise leadership of a true Commander. Therefore, the enemy dispatched the most cruel, ferocious crack troops called the "Kwantung Army" one million strong. The Japs called their army the invincible "Japanese Imperial Army" armed with the "Japanese spirit," and an army virtually charged with the mission of realizing the dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," a dream of occupying the whole of the Asian Continent.

The Japanese army, trained for an aggressive war militarily and psychologically, believed that they could bring the people to terms only by way of compulsion, suppression and massacre.

They trampled other people under their jackboots everywhere, burning villages and cities to ashes. They tried to destroy and plunder all national wealth and do away with cultural relics, and resorted to a terrorist rule. Just at the time when this imperialism with a mighty force was throwing a scare into many countries of the world and when numerous peoples regarded its army as invincible and its occupation of the whole of Asia as inevitable, a 20-year-old youth of Korea, a colonial and small country, united workers, peasants and youths, turned them into the biggest and strongest army and declared before the whole world an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists who professed themselves to be the mightiest. Anyone who is not clear about the Korean history and the events thereafter may take this as a legend rather than a reality.

As national-liberation struggles were just in the incipient stage at the time, there was no profound scientific analysis of their theory and revolutionary practice. This problem rested with the creative initiative of the people who were paving the way of their own revolution.

Many people regarded the anti-Japanese struggle as a mere war for liberating the country from its colonial yoke and thought that they could win it only by raising patriotism.

However, Comrade Kim Il Sung knew from the start that patriotism alone was not enough and that a correct theory with which to guide the struggle ideologically should be developed in order to build a better and more righteous country after liberating it from the occupation of a foreign country.

He laid stress on driving the Japs out of the Korean land and then building a country free from exploitation and poverty after liberation. In other words, he attached a true revolutionary conception to the struggle.

The ideological instrument was needed to lead the people to fight the strong enemy and to inspire them with the conviction of victory in the arduous war. Here the Juche idea propounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung played a really important role.

Thanks to the Juche idea the Korean people, a colonial people, could find in themselves the strength to fight the self-styled invincible enemy.

This is the very new road paved in Korea. The example of Korea, the thought of Korea, has opened a new prospect for the countries under the yoke of imperialism. It successfully serves as the basic orientation of struggle for the peoples who are striving for their liberation in conformity with their national conditions under the guidance of the great revolutionary idea of our time represented by the great Juche idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

(To Be Continued)

Socialist Economic Construction and Mining Industry

We give priority to the development of the mining industry, the first process of production, and successfully solve the problem of fuel, raw materials and power, and thus promote socialist construction at a very high speed.

Recently our magazine's journalist had a dialogue with the director of the production guidance department of the General Bureau for Coal Industry about some problems arising in giving priority to the mining industry in socialist economic construction.

Journalist: The unprecedentedly grand socialist construction in our country urgently requires us to give definite priority to the mining industry over all other branches, I see.

Director: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The mining industry represents the main target of the Second Seven-Year Plan. Only when this industry is kept definitely ahead of other branches, will it be possible to successfully solve the question of fuel and power, feed the processing industries with enough raw materials, and largely expand the sources of foreign currency."

Keeping the mining industry definitely ahead of the processing industries is our Party's consistent policy in economic construction and this is badly needed to greatly promote socialist construction in our country which has entered a new higher stage.

Only when we fully meet the growing requirement for raw materials and fuel by giving definite priority to the mining industry can we successfully fulfil the huge tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan. We therefore regard this as the key to the successful fulfilment of the economic construction tasks.

Journalist: The proper solution of the problem of raw materials, fuel and power is a law in industrial development. I consider that this problem is of great importance in socialist economic construction.

Director: You're right. Giving priority to the mining industry is fundamental to the normalization of production in the processing industries at a high level and the rapid development of the whole national economy.

Hwang Se Byong, Director of the Production Guidance Department of the General Bureau for Coal Industry

Under the wise guidance of the great

leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people have built powerful processing industries with vast productive potentialities through their hard struggle and creative labour, under the slogan of self-reliance.

If we develop the mining industry by using the already-laid economic bases, feed the processing industries with enough coal and ores and raise production to new heights we can sharply boost production and markedly improve the people's life.

Journalist: The development of the mining industry is of great importance in mightily promoting the national economy at present, I think.

Director: The development of the mining industry is essential to satisfy the growing needs for fuel and power.

In our country the main source of fuel and power is coal. We therefore must give definite priority to the coal industry. Only then can we develop the whole national economy steadily at a high rate. Only when we develop the coal industry and dig more coal can we put big and small thermal power stations in capacity operation and produce more electric power and feed the chemical industry and other branches with enough raw materials.

Journalist: Giving priority to the mining industry is imperative for the successful Juche-orientation of the national economy.

Director: As you know, the Juche-orientation of the national economy is an embodiment of our Party's Juche idea in economic construction and it means creating and developing industries using our own raw materials and techniques and suiting our country's conditions.

It is therefore prerequisite to the successful Juche-orientation of the national economy to bring about a radical turn in the development of the mining industry and mass-produce raw materials and fuel needed for production and construction.

Only when we give definite priority to the mining industry can we carry out economic construction by use of rich domestic raw materials and fuel to suit the specific conditions of our country and further strengthen the Juche character and independence of industry.

Without giving priority to the development of the mining industry is it impossible to develop industry steadily at a high rate according to the law of the socialist economy, build an independent industry suiting the conditions of the country and lay strong material and technical basis of socialism.

Journalist: Would you tell me about achievements made in the development of the mining industry in these years?

Director: Taking into full account the position and role of the mining industry in socialist construction, the great leader taught clearly how to develop the mining industry in each period and wisely guided us always to give it definite priority. He set forth a number of original policies—the policy of following three principles of keeping ahead the geological prospecting, carrying out the technical revolution and promoting scientific research, the policy of giving precedence to tunneling and the removal of dirt and introducing large, modern and high-speed mining machines and equipments and the policy of developing small, middle and large collieries simultaneously—and pointed out concrete ways to execute them.

Under the brilliant guidance of the respected and beloved leader, our onetime backward mining industry, like other branches of the national economy, has changed its looks radically and grown to be a powerful industry with big coal and ore mines, modern comprehensive mining equipment production bases and a large number of technical personnel. Our coal industry produces now

only in a few days what it put out a year immediately after liberation.

Journalist: If we develop the mining industry by use of such strong economic basis we can carry out any huge task, I believe.

Director: At the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader said that the key to stepped-up economic construction lies in rapidly developing the mining industry, the first process of production, and set out concrete tasks to sharply increase coal output. The tasks are to reconstruct and expand large collieries with huge deposits in a big way and develop many medium and small collieries, attain without fail the yearly coal production goal and thus have enough coal reserves, to send the collieries more machines and equipments such as large winches, compressors, pumps, tunneling machines, loaders and excavators and step up comprehensive mechanization of pit operations, and to give definite precedence to the removal of dirt and tunneling and prepare many coal fields.

In the nonferrous metallurgical industry we must reconstruct and expand large mines and rapidly increase the production of nonferrous minerals. Coal is the main life line of the national economy. That is why our Party concentrates efforts on the Anju District Coal Complex, the biggest high-caloried coal producer, under the militant slogan "Everything for Coal Production!" in order to boost coal output sharply.

Journalist: These days an unprecedented production upsurge is taking place in the mining industry. Would you please tell me about the situation of the mines including the Anju District Coal Complex?

Director: The Anju District Coal Complex, strongly supported by the whole Party and all people, is waging a hot battle to reconstruct and enlarge existing pits and build new, large and modern pits to produce more coal. Every day new miracles and innovations are taking place in tunneling and coal digging and the "Anju speed," a new Chollima speed, is created. We are directing main efforts to reconstructing and enlarging large coal mines with huge deposits and the Musan, Komdok and Ryongyang Mines, developing many opencut coal mines and small and middle coal mines, stepping up comprehensive mechanization and energetically carrying on the high-speed tunneling movement to give definite precedence to tunneling and the removal of dirt. The whole Party and the entire people are actively supporting the mining industry and joint innovations are taking place to assist this industry.

Journalist: If we work hard in this way, we can attain the high goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan far ahead of schedule, I believe.

Director: After the war we established a modern mining industry from war ruins and ensured enough raw materials, fuel and power so that the economy could develop at a very high rate. Besides this rich experience we have able personnel and good working people. We also have strong material and technical foundations to rapidly develop the mining industry and the whole Party and country support it.

Upholding the New Year Address for this year and the highly important teaching given by the great leader at the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee, we will bring about a fresh upsurge in the mining industry and reach the high goals of the new long-term plan ahead of schedule.

Journalist: Thank you for your good talk.

Large Machines Work on Faces

I heard that the Sangnong Mine is mass-producing ore through introduction of excavators and large trucks on faces and comprehensive mechanization of pit work and I have been to the mine of late.

The mine is an enterprise under the Tanchon District Mining Complex and it is not big.

When I told Yang Yun Sik, the Sinhung pit chief, why I came, he asked me to go to see the pit and added: "Seeing is believing."

I followed the pit chief up a slope for a while, when there appeared the pit mouth bearing a sign "Chollima Sinhung Pit."

When I stepped into the pit a brilliant reality spread before my eyes.

The pit was pleasantly open and full of clear and fresh air. Bright electric lamps on the ceiling, shining oiled pipes, ore car rails edged with white pebbles .... It seemed to me that I was not under the ground.

I went into the pit a while and turned to the right, when a big excavator blocked my way.

"This is the very working of excavator which I have mentioned. Now ores are loaded into trucks."

I went over to the place the pit chief pointed to. An excavator was scooping ores into truck after truck. Trucks ran along a high-road like an expressway and unloaded ores into the chute.

Smiling all over, the pit chief boasted that they were disposing of 160,000 tons of ores just blasted.

Loaders, ore cars and rails were not to be seen and I could see only excavator, large trucks and highroad....

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"For the increased production of coal and ores, it is imperative to give definite priority to the removal of soil and rock and to drift work in all mines, to make mining equipment large-sized and modernized and to speed up energetically the comprehensive mechanization of operations in the pits."

They had done tunneling, loading and carriage work by machines and now introduced even excavator and trucks, thus carrying out ores seven times faster than before. I thought they had done a really great thing.

"When we came to blast large quantities of ores by applying advanced methods the problem was how to carry out ores. And we boldly introduced large equipment on faces," started the pit chief and told me how they had done so. Until then they could not have even thought of introducing excavator and trucks in pits. Guided and assisted by the mine Party committee and three-revolution team members, the mine staff mightily promoted the work, getting technicians and workers to strengthen creative cooperation.

The repair and maintenance company disassembled the excavator and brought it into the face through the chute connected with the mountaintop. At first they met with difficulties. They took much time to bring in parts as work conditions were very bad. But this became a precious experience and then this work went ahead rapidly. Displaying high revolutionary zeal and creative initiative, they brought in the excavator, assembled it and worked it, shortening the time needed by a half.

They brought trucks into the face in the same way. They did this within several days.

While we were talking the excavator and trucks were working busily. They were carrying out several thousand tons of ores a day. But few people were seen. On my way to the chute I met two old miners filling up a place dug by truck tyres with dirt in the gallery.

I went up to them and asked what they were. One of them said they were repairmen of the truck road.

I asked what he had done before.

He said: "I have carried out ores so far. But now machines do all hard work and even trucks have come to work for us. So I am repairing the road."

In the years under Japanese imperialist rule they crawled in and out of the pits like a badger's hole with ore carriers on their backs. But they had no one to appeal to. So, after liberation, when ore cars came into the pits, they shed tears of joy. It seems only yesterday. But now large means carry out ores. What a wonderful reality it is!

I went in front of the chute. It was like a big pitfall and it kept its large mouth open as if to swallow up all ores carried by trucks. Trucks came thick and fast and emptied ores into the chute.

According to the pit chief chuted ores are carried by the belt conveyer to the dressing plant.

I walked to the shaft next to the working of excavator. The automatic vibrator was installed so as to load ores into large cars easily and make cars move much more quickly than before. There was also an automatic unloading device making cars pour ores of themselves into the chute without help of man.

The pit chief boasted that the mechanization of all operations has made work pleasant, reduced manpower by a half and increased production several times.

The new history of the faces and all this gladdened me.

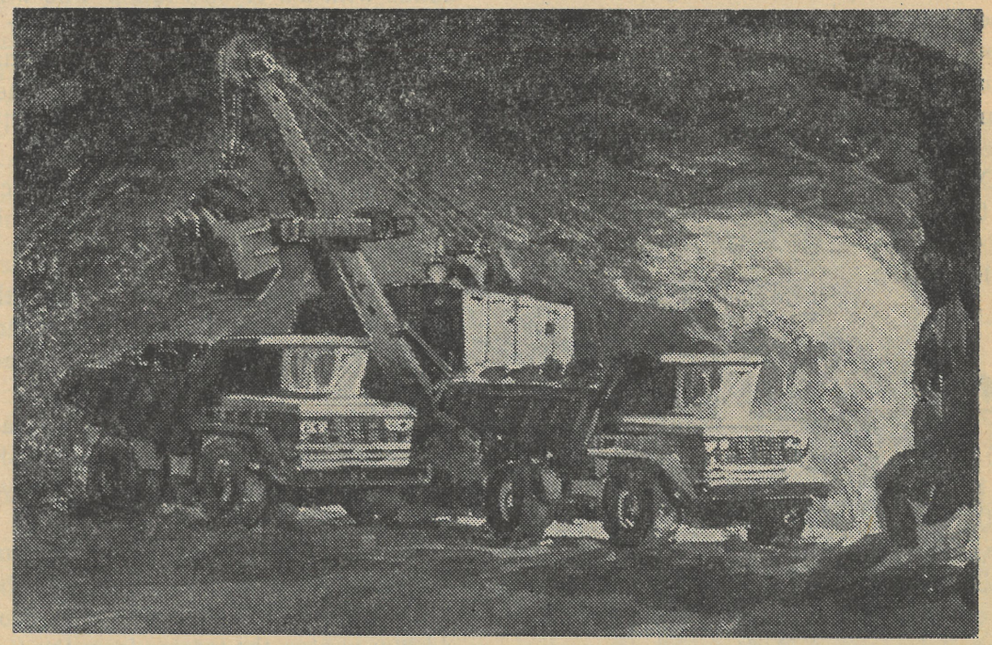
All things from excavator to the control button carry the boundless love of the great leader for our miners. For this I felt heartily grateful to him.

The great leader set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution to free our miners from hard labour once and for all and has led the whole Party and the entire country to give priority to the technical revolution in the mining industry.

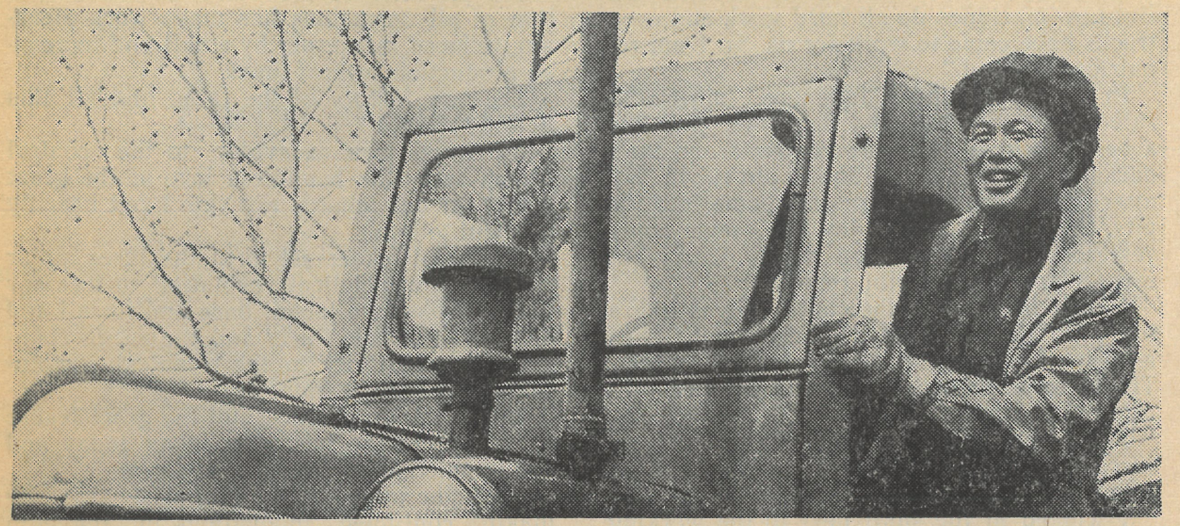
Under the deep concern of the great leader a radical change has taken place today and ore production increases every year.

I left the mine, firmly confident that by making continued innovations in the high spirit of speed campaign they will certainly realize their resolution to reach the high ore production goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Kim Il Ho



Pioneer in Farm Mechanization

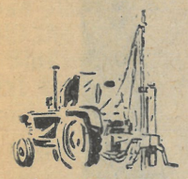


According to the far-reaching plan of the great leader to free our peasants from arduous and backbreaking farm work once and for all, our tractor drivers have done much work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The tractor operators are fighters for rural mechanization; they are members of the working class assigned to the countryside."

Among tractor drivers who bear the honorable name—fighter for rural mechanization—given by the great leader is Labour Hero Cha Du Hyok, mechanization workteam leader of the Chaegyong Cooperative Farm, Sunan District, who has worked his hardest for overall rural mechanization.



Days of Worthy Struggle

In 1961 Du Hyok became a tractor operator after finishing the tractor operator training course. He had been a stockbreeding technician. Why, then, did he become a tractor driver? There was a good reason to do so.

One day in November 1960, the great leader visited Chaegyong-ri and said that if peasants were to be freed from arduous and backbreaking labour farm mechanization must be carried out and he taught how to do it.

That day the fatherly leader warmly shook hands with Du Hyok's father who was working as workteam leader though over 60 and said that his hands showed that he had done much work and asked him when he began his farming work. The old man replied that he worked from 8 years of age. The fatherly leader said again he had done much work, and asked him what his son was doing and encouraged him to do farming well.

Du Hyok heard this from his father and decided to devote himself to farm mechanization as planned by the fatherly leader and give joy to him.

Soon after he began operating tractor his tractor pulled two trailers and he made a self-loader and set an example in carrying manure and other things.

One year spring came earlier than usual. One day, when he was ploughing the paddy fields full of spring warmth, someone called him to stop the tractor from the field path.

He turned his head. His father was standing there.

"You must learn to work well...."

Du Hyok was perplexed and looked at the fields he ploughed. He found field corners and edges were not ploughed.

He could not ascribe it to the construction of tractor. He decided to work out a solution.

He racked his brains.

At last he hit upon a good idea to remake the frame of the plough and enlarge the left side of the plough.

He drew a blueprint and went with it to his workteam. He spread it on the table and explained his idea.

Some were afraid of the excessive burden of the tractor.

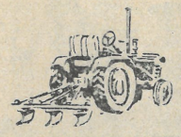
But he knew the powers of his tractor well and logically explained that it could haul another plough. Out of his burning desire to make machine do manual labour for peasants he worked hard to solve this problem.

Helped by the repair sub-workteam, he remade the plough and ploughed fields with it, when his joy knew no bounds. The remade plough did work better and efficiency rose 1.5 times.

All tractor ploughs were remade in such a way and the spring ploughing ended much earlier than usual.

With such a strong fighting spirit and a high sense of responsibility as master he energetically promoted farm mechanization and mechanized almost all farming operations including paddy-harrowing.

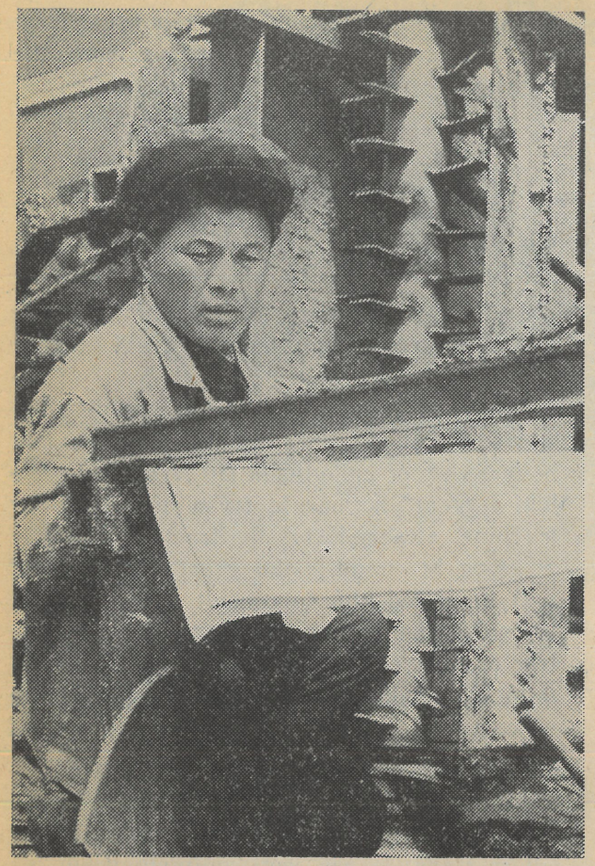
Every year he did field-rezoning according to plans and turned all paddies into standard ones. Moreover, he trained one hundred and scores of tractor drivers. For his distinguished service to comprehensive farm mechanization, he became Labour Hero, the highest honour of our citizen.



Like an Undrying Well

At the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee the great leader gave the historic instruction to beat off the drought caused by the cold front sweeping the world. During the meeting the respected and beloved leader called Cha Du Hyok and gave him a great honour to try a new drilling machine attached to the tractor. Warmly pressing his hands, the great leader said that he called him to consult with him how to solve the water problem. He saw the tractor driver work the machine with satisfaction and was pleased to hear about the efficiency of the machine and said words of encouragement.

Cha Du Hyok tells workteam members how to make technical innovation



Cha Du Hyok working for a new device

Back to the cooperative farm, he told the tractor operators about the plan of the fatherly leader and energetically appealed to take the lead in implementing the Party policy of revolution for the ground water.

He discussed how to use tractors with tractor drivers in driving water-jetting pipes and obtaining ground water and worked out a new method to drive them.

Out of a single desire to repay the deep trust of the great leader with loyalty he made a rig with other tractor operators at a night and drove the tractor to the paddy edge and tried it.

Everything went well. But the rig had some defects. He corrected them and made the rig work properly before he went home.

The next day scores of tractors were mobilized to drive water-jetting pipes and water poured out of the earth.

A tractor driver sent to the seventh workteam was unsuccessful and suggested to allow him to go to other workteam.

Du Hyok encouraged him to drive pipes until water came out and went with him to the seventh workteam and succeeded in obtaining ground water after days' efforts.

Ground water flowed into maize fields.

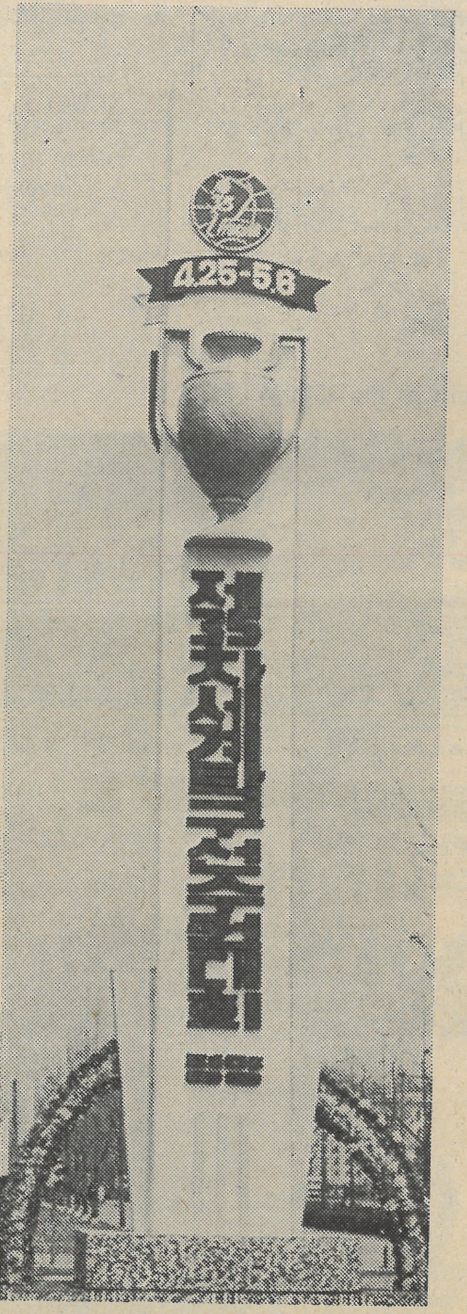
Thus, he, together with other tractor operators, drove over 120 pipes and contributed greatly to beating off the severe drought caused by the cold front and boosting grain harvest sharply.

Cha Du Hyok, who had done his best to realize the far-reaching plan of the great leader to mechanize farm work, made a new efficient maize-root puller with technical personnel last year.

Labour Hero Cha Du Hyok is working hard with a loyal heart to realize the great leader's plan for comprehensive farm mechanization more admirably.

Kim Mun Sok

35th WTTC



The 35th World Table Tennis Championships was held of late in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, amid the great interest of the world people and sports fans.

The Pyongyang Championships opened on April 25 in the Pyongyang Gymnasium with a large attendance. It was the biggest-ever world championships which was attended by players and delegates from 78 countries and regions.

Numerous newsmen and tourists also came to Pyongyang from many countries to cover or see the championships.

In the 10-odd-day championships men's and women's team events, men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles, and mixed doubles were played according to the rules and regulations of the International Table Tennis Federation. The consolation event was also played for losers in the first round of the singles contest proper.

All players showed good results, displaying high technique and tactics acquired through day-to-day training.

Our player Li Song Suk beat the strong rivals of the world and came second in the women's singles, attracting the attention of players and spectators.

She outrivaled Bergeret of France 3 : 0 in the first round, Batinic of Yugoslavia 3 : 0 in the second round, and Magos of Hungary, the European titleholder, 3 : 0 in the third round. In the quarter-finals she outmatched Zhang Li of China, the runner-up in the women's singles in the 34th WTTC, 3 : 1, and thus pushed her way to the semi-finals.

In the semi-finals she lost the first two sets of the game, but, not discouraged, fought well, displaying high techniques and

tactics, and defeated Zhang Deying of China.

In this game she played calmly and tenaciously, ably applying her forte—chopping and flash counter smashing.

She, also pairing with Ro Jong Suk, worsted many rivals and won copper medal in the women's doubles.

In the women's team event, our girls defeated players of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, USA, England, USSR and FR of Germany in the group contests and then Japan in the qualifying contest, and won the silver medal.

The Pyongyang championships was held in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, said:

"We will always stand firm by the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and work unceasingly to strengthen our solidarity with them."

Our people, who treasure peace, friendship and cooperation among the world people and sportsmen, did their best to make the championships proceed in a friendly and amicable atmosphere.

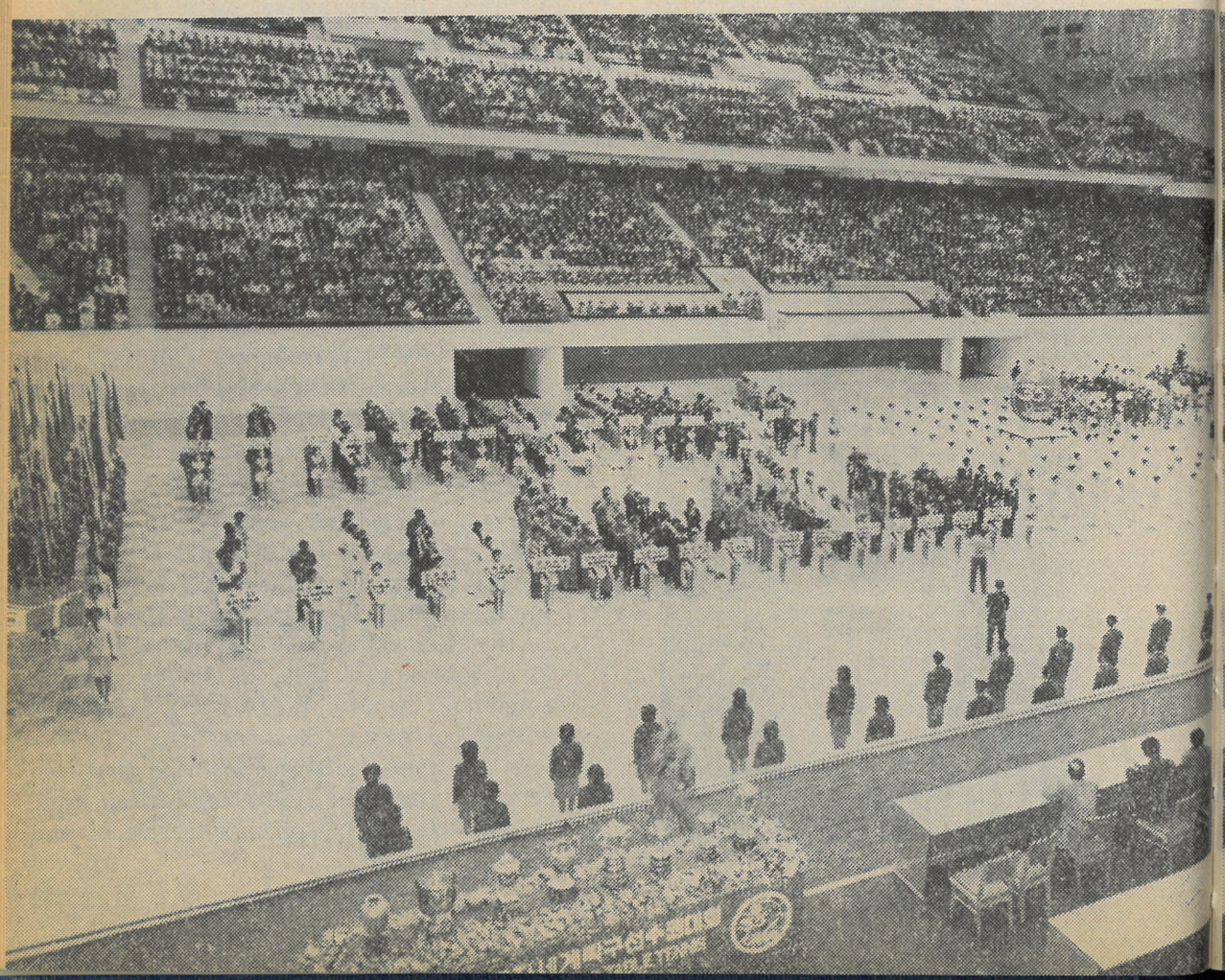
The Pyongyang Gymnasium, the venue of the championships, was pervaded with friendly feelings. Players from different countries and regions congratulated one another on their good play and exchanged their good experiences with each other and, whenever they played well, spectators sent enthusiastic cheers and applause to them.

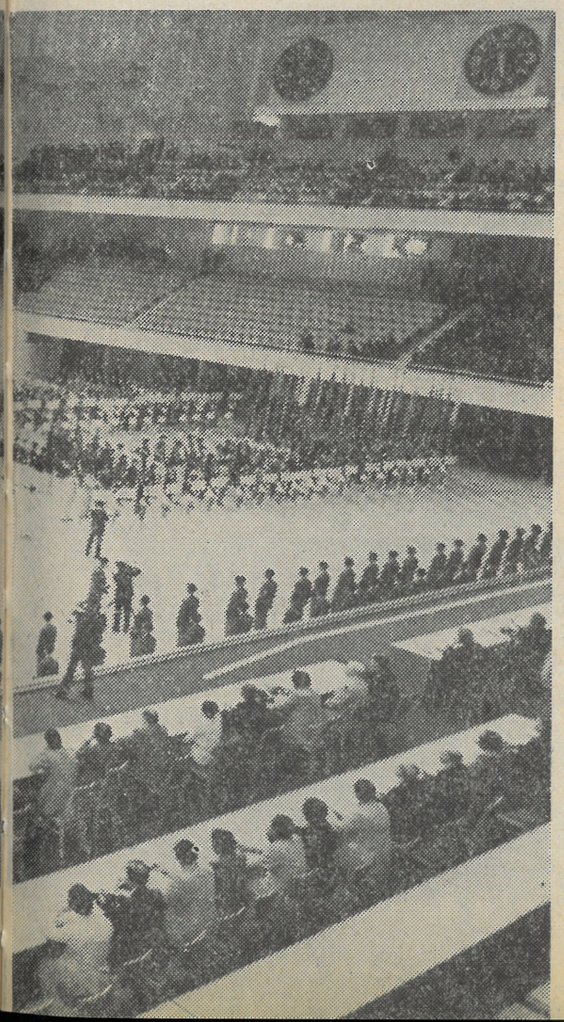
Foreign guests visited many places including Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, where the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, fostering his lofty revolutionary ambition. They were invited to the friendship gatherings held in Mt. Taesong and the Moranbong recreation ground in Pyongyang on May Day and to the friendship soiree and floral boat-riding celebrating the successful championships and amused themselves with working people and youth and students of the capital.

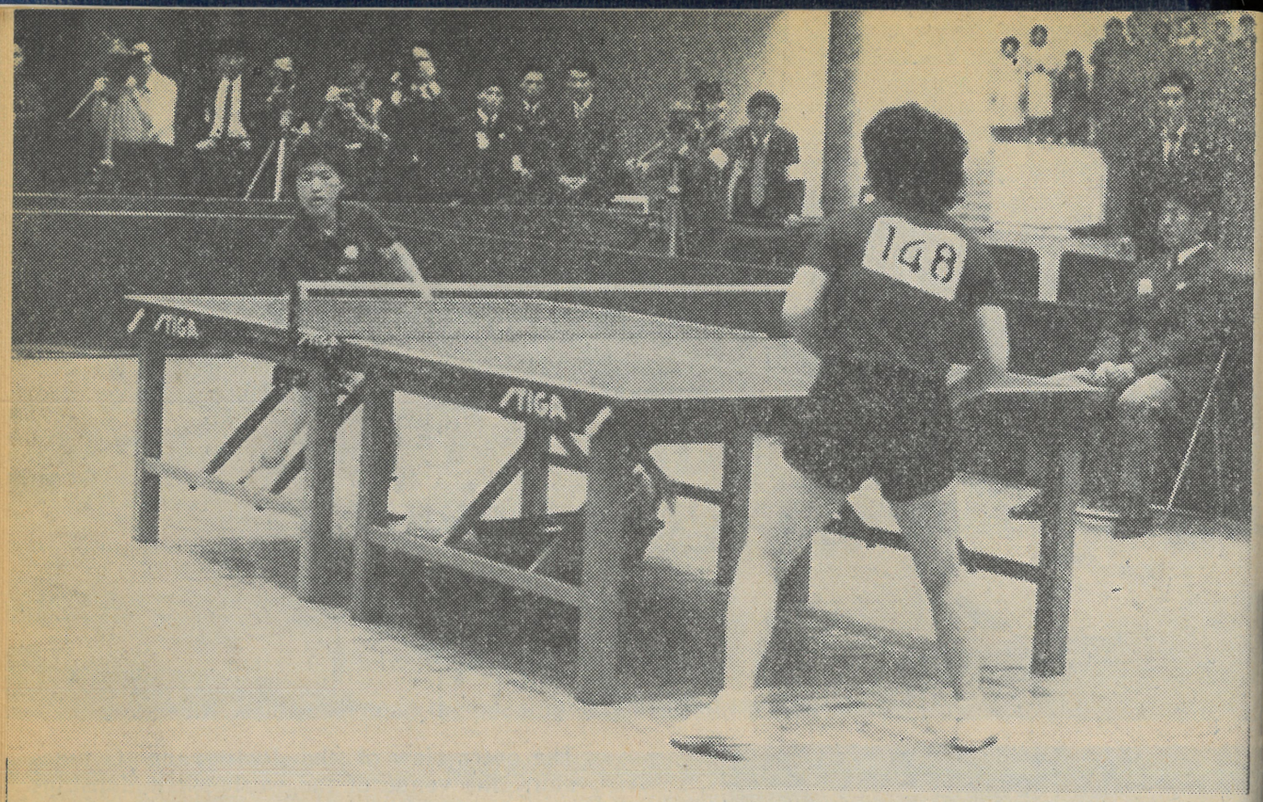
During the championships the council meeting, general assembly and biennial as-

The outer view of the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the venue of the world championships

A scene of the opening ceremony of the 35th WTTC







Korean Li Song Suk and Chinese Zhang Deying in their encounter

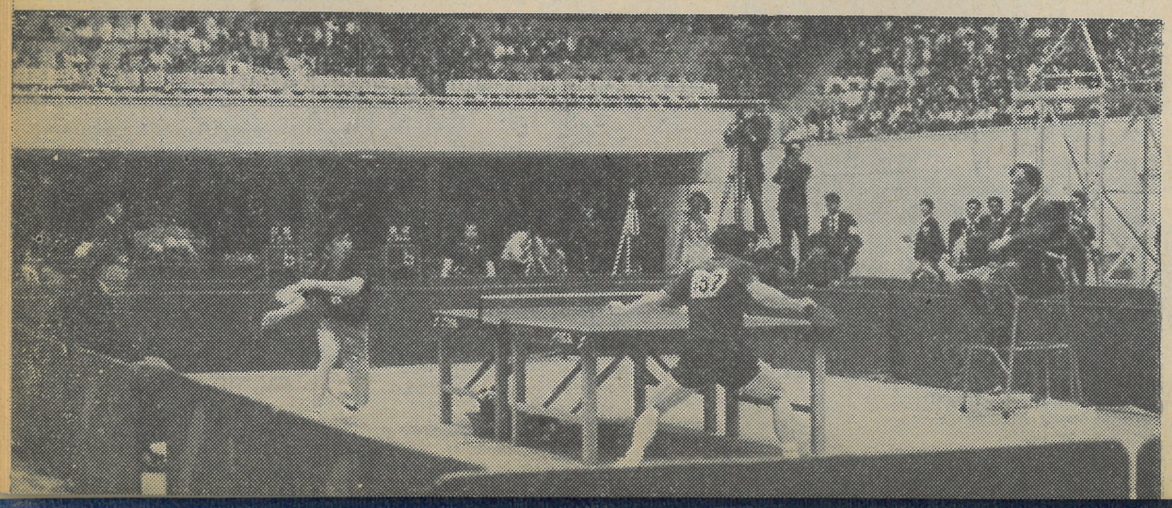
sembly of the ITTF were held in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

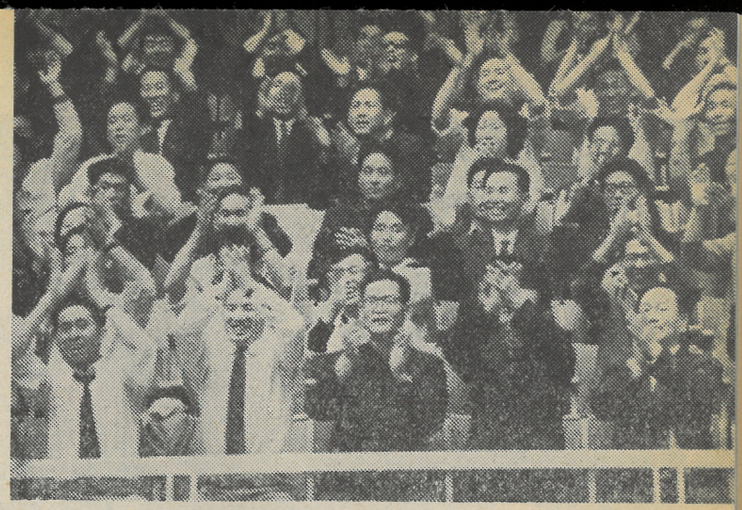
The biennial assembly unanimously adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, with the thunderous applause of the attendants.

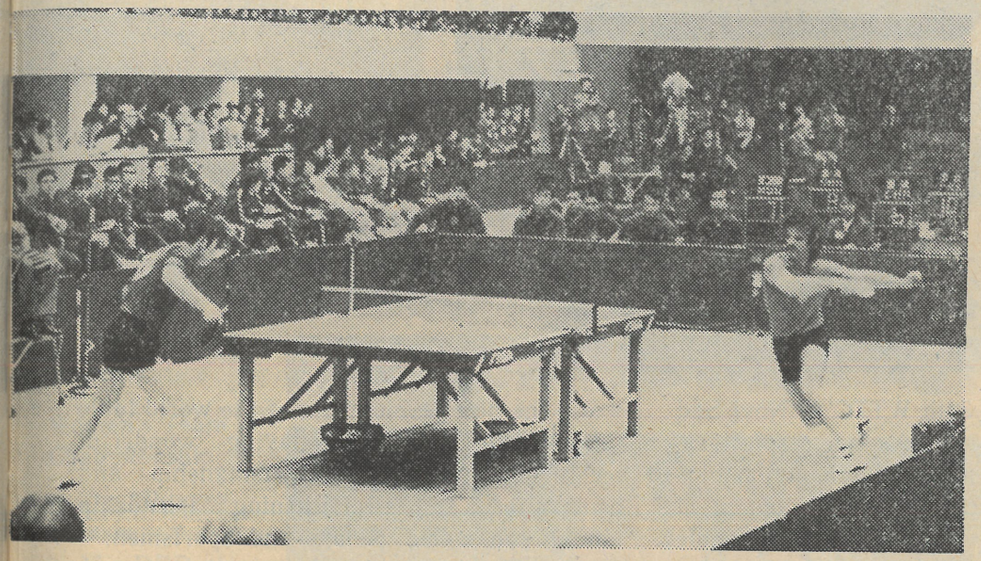
In the letter, it heartily thanked, on behalf of all the participants in the 35th WTTC, the great leader for his profound attention to the successful championships and the ITTF meetings and sincerely wished him a long life in good health.

The biennial assembly adopted a resolu-

Guo Yuehua of China and Ono of Japan in the men's singles finals

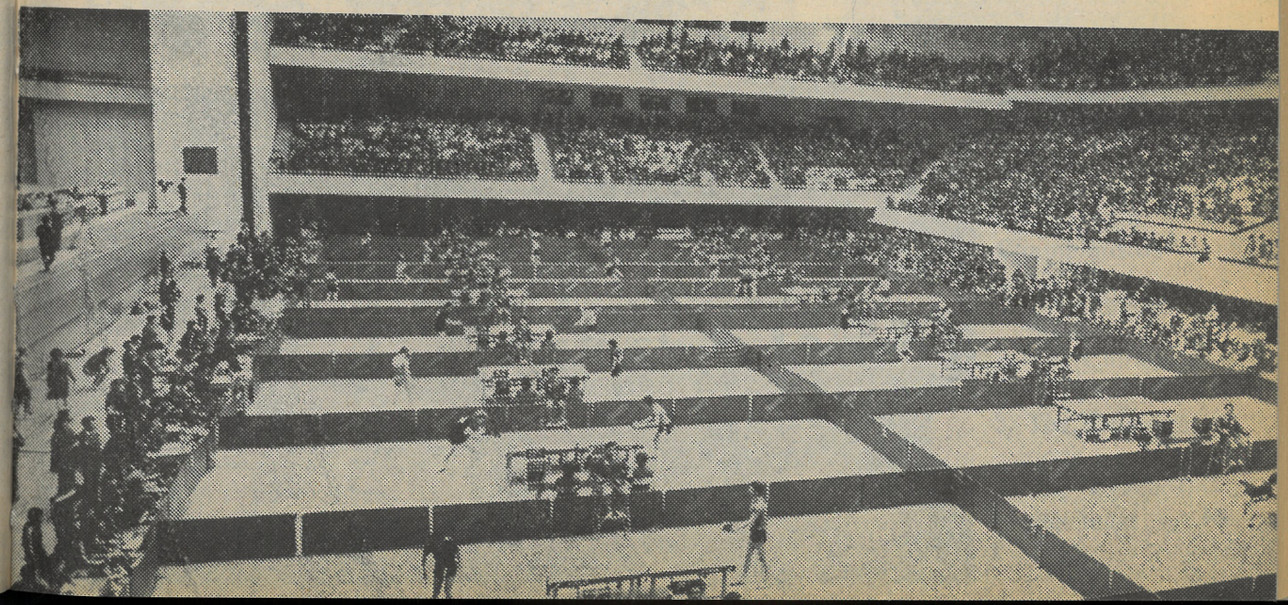






Men's team finals

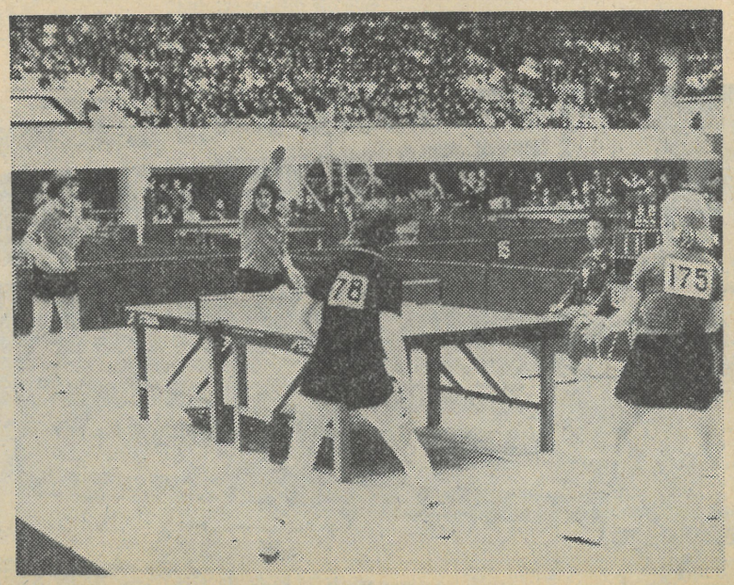
Matches in progress



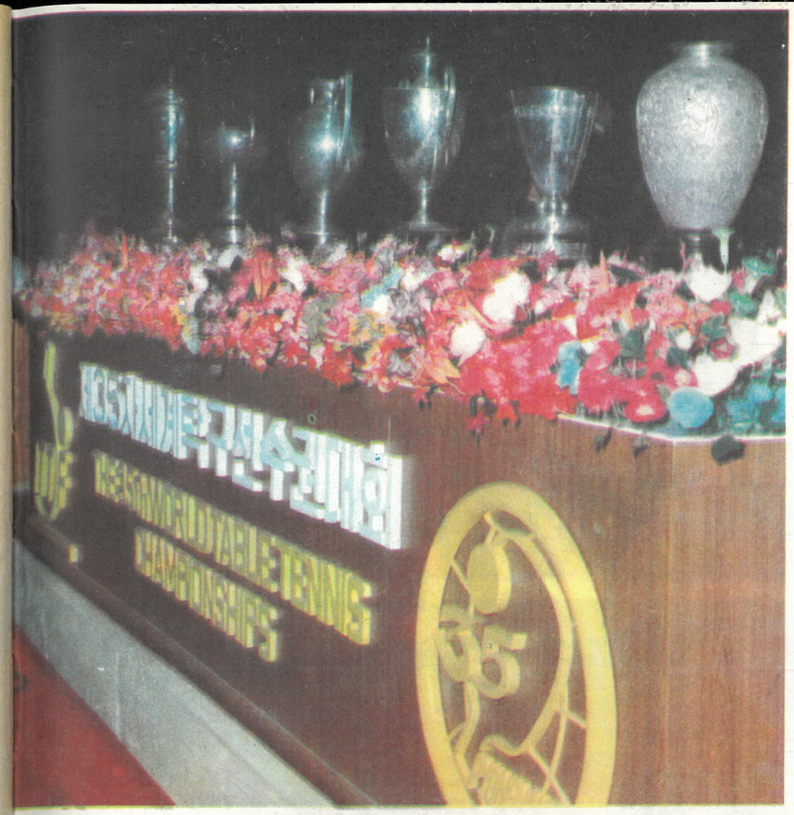
Our players beat the US rivals in the men's team event

tion on holding the 36th WTTC in Novi Sad of Yugoslavia in 1981 and other resolutions.

Indeed, the Pyongyang championships takes a brilliant place in the development of the world table tennis. It showed the whole world the new development of the world table tennis technique by displaying wonderful technique and noble sportsmanship and contributed to strengthening friendship among the world people and sportsmen.



Match between players of USSR and Czechoslovakia



Winners of the 35th WTTC

Some trophy cups of the 35th WTTC

Women's Team Championship

1. The Chinese team
2. The DPR of Korea team
3. The Japanese team
3. The USSR team

Men's Team Championship

1. The Hungarian team
2. The Chinese team
3. The Japanese team
3. The Czechoslovak team

1. Men's Singles

1. Ono Seiji (Japan)
2. Guo Yuehua (China)
3. Li Zhenshi (China)
3. Liang Geliang (China)

2. Women's Singles

1. Ge Xinai (China)
2. Li Song Suk (Korea)
3. Tong Ling (China)
3. Zhang Deying (China)

3. Men's Doubles

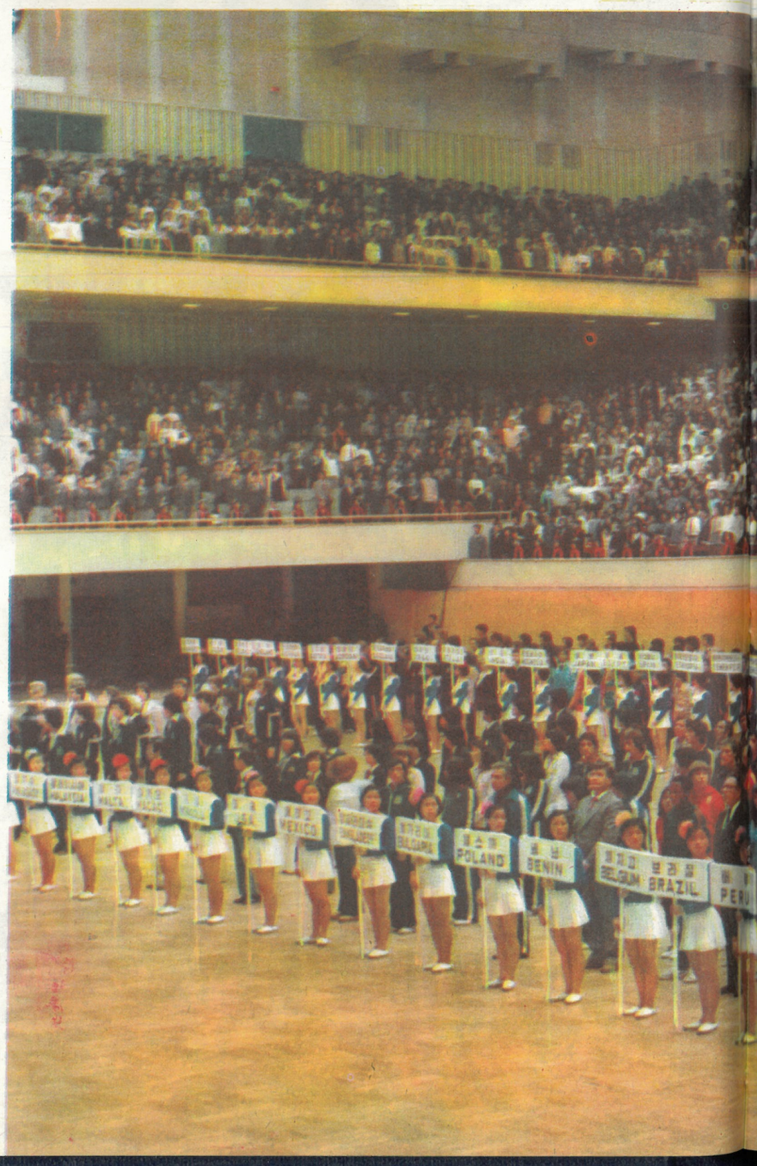
1. Surbek/Stipancic (Yugoslavia)
2. Jonyer/Klampar (Hungary)
3. Liang Geliang/Guo Yuehua (China)
3. Li Zhenshi/Wang Huiyuan (China)

4. Women's Doubles

1. Zhang Li/Zhang Deying (China)
2. Ge Xinai/Yan Guili (China)
3. Li Song Suk/Ro Jong Suk (Korea)
3. G. Perkucin/E. Palatinus (Yugoslavia)

5. Mixed Doubles

1. Liang Geliang/Ge Xinai (China)
2. Li Zhenshi/Yan Guili (China)
3. J. Secretin/C. Bergeret (France)
3. Zhang Deying/Wang Huiyuan (China)



The closing ceremony of the 35th WTTC

Unforgettable Days

— At Historic Mangyongdae —

Council members of the ITTF and captains of table tennis teams and delegates from different countries and regions plant trees with utmost care in commemoration of their visit to the old home at historic Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, fostering his great revolutionary ambition

제35차세계탁구선수권대회 참가자들을 열렬히 환영한다!
WARM WELCOME TO THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE 35TH WORLD TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS!
ITTF
PYONGYANG

Foreign guests on a visit to Mt. Taesong

At the Taesongsan recreation ground

Foreign guests amuse themselves with our working people at the Taesongsan recreation ground

Foreign guests seeing art performance with our working people

At the Moranbong recreation ground

A scene of acrobatic "Seesaw"

Kayagum ensemble

At the soiree celebrating the successful 35th WTTC .

A friendship soiree on Kim Il Sung Square and a floral boat-riding on the Taedong-gang River in celebration of the successful WTTC

Impressions

Pyongyang As I Saw

Ken Wilkinson
Vice-President ITTF
Secretary NZTTA

A country that provides an 11-year compulsory education system for children, as I saw at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, deserves praise, for like table tennis, the young must be taught successfully if we are to have intellects and champions to be the future leaders.

The opportunities at the palace, the dedication of the teachers, and the application by the pupils, impressed me immensely. The equipment available to the pupils to use was high class.

Indeed, in New Zealand and, I venture to say, other English-speaking countries, the three grand pianos I saw being used in the classroom would not be available to the student until he had a master's degree in pianoforte.

I also admired the discipline and respect for their elders that was obviously being taught in the school. It is a change to have young boys doff their hats and young girls stand at attention as they did for me as respect for the office I hold in Table Tennis. It is a demonstration of good manners or to use an English proverb, "Manners make the man".

After a tour of the classrooms, the Table Tennis delegations enjoyed a concert by the pupils. Choir singing, dancing, singing and violin solos, action songs complete with orchestral and backing singers, gave us all an entertaining hour and a half.

I liked the snappy head salute given with such concentration, at the beginning and end of each item.

The performance I enjoyed most was the violin solo with piano accompaniment.

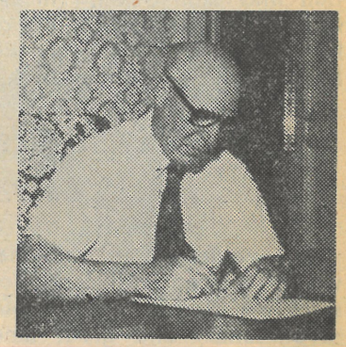
All credit to the director and teachers who must be proud to see the end result so brilliantly performed.

The Metro, underground railway, is a must to see. While not as intricate as the London Tube, it is deeper in the bowels of the earth. There is pride for the engine staff to keep the train bright and polished. Nowhere have I seen such immaculate conditions inside for the passengers. The floor appeared to have just been recently polished. And the proud conductress who gives you a salute as a "Thank you for joining us for the ride" is a personal invitation to return.

The mosaic murals and the paintings, each different but of similar pattern telling "the Story" are worth seeing for art's sake if for nothing else.

I have seen the life-size statue of Marshal Kim Il Sung outside the Korean Revolution Museum, and you could rightly say, who could not fail to see the statue for it dominates the area.

But it was the passion, the expressions, the pain, the joy which as you study the people, the workers, the peasants, sculptured in stone, which again tells "the Story" of leaving home, training, the war, victory and reconstruction. I marvelled at the artistry detail which had gone into the work. Similarly I enjoyed the group of girl dancers outside the Mansudae Art Theatre. Again the artist maestro left no detail unturned to give us action and movement in stone.



The Taesongsan Playground is a credit to the English proverb "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" for here is a place mainly for young people to enjoy themselves, be it through varieties of merry-go-rounds, walk through the park, or for the "not so brave" the Mad Mouse Coaster and for the bold ones the high jet Coaster. I was invited to go for a ride on the high Roller Coaster Jet and how could I refuse and lose face if I turned down the offer! So I was taken to board the front seat.

To those who would like to feel the cold wind blow across their face and to feel the exhilaration and excitement through the up and down feeling you experience, don't miss the large jet Coaster at Taesongsan Playground.

There is history covering

activity over 1,600 years ago in the National Art Gallery and to those who appreciate art of long ago and modern paintings you cannot leave Pyongyang without visiting the gallery.

I have visited Mangyongdae and wandered with 10,000 or more children and adults through the park retelling the life of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his family. While we think of drawing dull and uninteresting family trees to remember our line of heritage, for this Man the Koreans have portrayed his life through maintaining his house as a National Historic Trust and have taken you through the family tree by means of paintings, writings and photographs. Much more interesting and revealing. I was informed that 10,000 people daily, often more, visit this area to pay their respects.

Organized batches of children with their teachers walk miles to see the birthplace and museum. The patriotism fervour created is really intense.

April 22, 1979

We Have Learned a Lot from Korea

A.A. Shariff, Tanzanian Delegate

We would like to note that we have been well cared for since we arrived here in your revolutionary and great land of socialism. You can imagine how much we have learned from you.

Although we did not visit the whole of Korea the few examples we have seen show how the Korean people have succeeded in realizing the ideological, cultural and technical revolutions. The mighty victories of the Korean people under the correct guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung can be seen in the factories, agricultural fields, schools and everywhere else. Definitely the industry and technology existing now in your country was not easy to achieve by a country like yours which came from war. Science and socialism developed along the Juche line have brought you to this stage very fast with the correct leadership of His Excellency Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is appreciable to see how the Korean masses have turned the agony and grief caused by imperialism into a mighty strength to build an industrialized socialist state.

Your country is still advancing the revolution and definitely there are difficulties to be dealt with. Even with that, the government is able to offer free services to its citizens like free medical care, free education, etc. without collecting taxes from the workers. We heard that your government is the first government to abolish taxation.

Another impressive element we have grasped from your country is how the Korean children, who are the kings and revolutionaries of tomorrow, are cared for. We have visited the Children's Palace and the September 15 Week Nursery. We sincerely note that what is happening at these places is the best way of bringing up children in the world. The nursery schools help to free the Korean mothers from the family labour of bringing up children and in doing so give them a chance to participate in the revolutionary construction of the nation.

Now coming back to the 35th Table Tennis Championships; we wish to note that it has been organized with excellence and skill. It shows how the Juche idea is also applied in the organization of sports and culture in your country.

The success of the Championships is definitely the success of the entire Korean people under the leadership of their great leader. We have learned a lot to be applied at home, from the 35th WTTC.

We have been in Panmunjom. We have been able to see with our eyes the forces of imperialism standing in the

way of the reunification of the country. It is quite a sad situation and we hope the Korean people will finally have the victory to crush the forces of intervention and have a peaceful reunification so that the benefits enjoyed by your people can be spread all over your nation, that is, one Korea.

Lastly, we wish His Excellency Comrade Kim Il Sung wider wisdoms and good health, so that he may live many more years to lead his people.

Working people in Pyokdong town studying the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader

Change in Pyokdong

Before liberation Pyokdong in North Pyongan Province was a remotest mountain county known for its economic and cultural backwardness. But today it is a paradise for people.

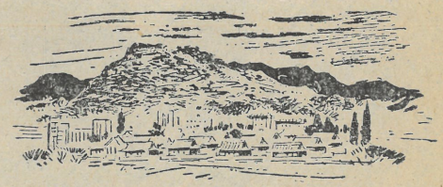
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"During these years there has really been a great transformation in this country and epoch-making changes have taken place in the political, economic and cultural spheres of our people's life."

The great leader visited Pyokdong County many times across high and steep mountains and taught clearly how to develop the county at each stage.

Under his brilliant guidance a radical change has taken place in Pyokdong County.

This change is a part of the great transformation brought about on this land under the wise guidance of the great leader.



Changed Look

Pyokdong County is a small mountain county situated on the Amnok-gang River, a long river flowing along the northern border of our country.

In the days of the Japanese colonial rule the people of the county hardly could go out after dark in fear of wild beasts and they had to go to the neighbouring county with a few days' provisions to get a bag of salt or some nails.

"People cannot understand the meaning of the words 'great transformation' better than the Pyokdong people.

Every village changed beyond recognition and you may like to settle down there," said an official of the County Administration Committee.

Even in the remotest mountain villages humble cottages have been torn down and modern houses built and electricity found its way and radio rediffusion, TV and water services are rendered. Farmers can drive tractors and lorries and do farming as required by the Juche farming methods, steadily increasing grain output.

Now the county, once short of food, is self-sufficient in food and sends surplus grain to other regions.

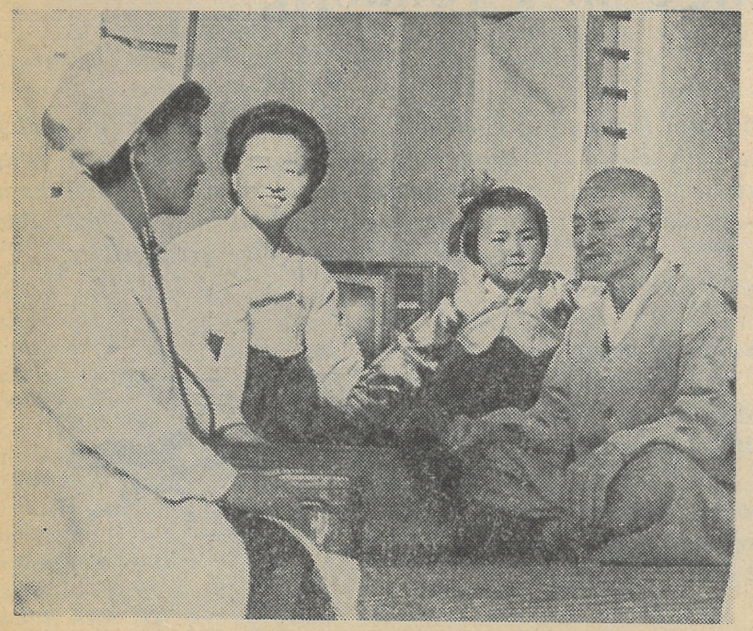
Hills are planted with orchards and mountains offer a great abundance of fruits. Mountain valleys and hillsides are flowed with stocks.

"Now we go by bus even to a neighbouring village on the other side of a ridge. There is a people's hospital in every village so that we can get treatment in the hospital without troubling ourselves to go to other places," said the official.

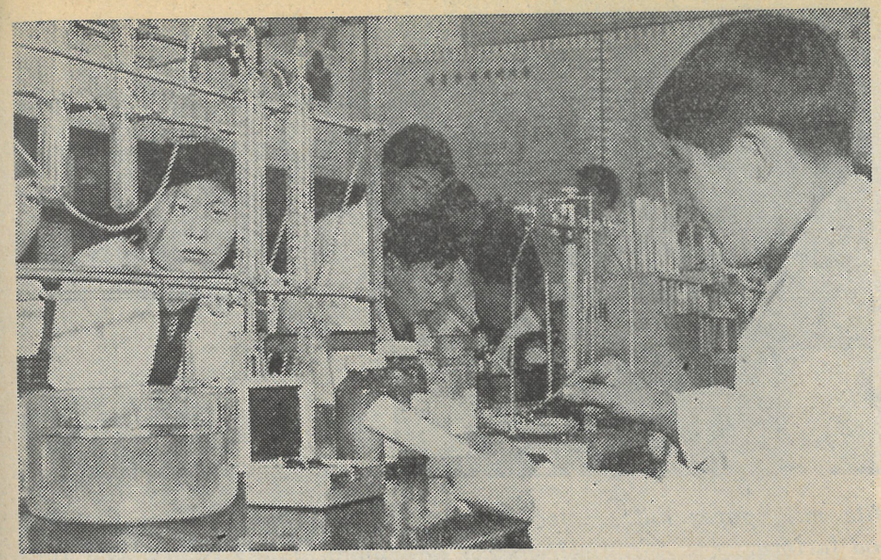
The Pyokdong people have many prides.

Education and culture have made rapid progress.

Before liberation the county had only one small primary school. But now it has 20 schools including a higher agricultural specialized school for training assistant agronomists. A school with 9 teachers was built for 85 children in the Kansang village on Lake Supung 12 kilometres away from the seat of Songsa-ri.



Doctress calls on a family



Students of the Pyokdong Higher Agricultural Specialized School deepening their knowledge at lab

Amateur art groups of the local industry factories and cooperative farms give their performance quite often at the house of culture in the county seat.

The people in the county don't envy anything in the world.

With Its Own Raw Materials

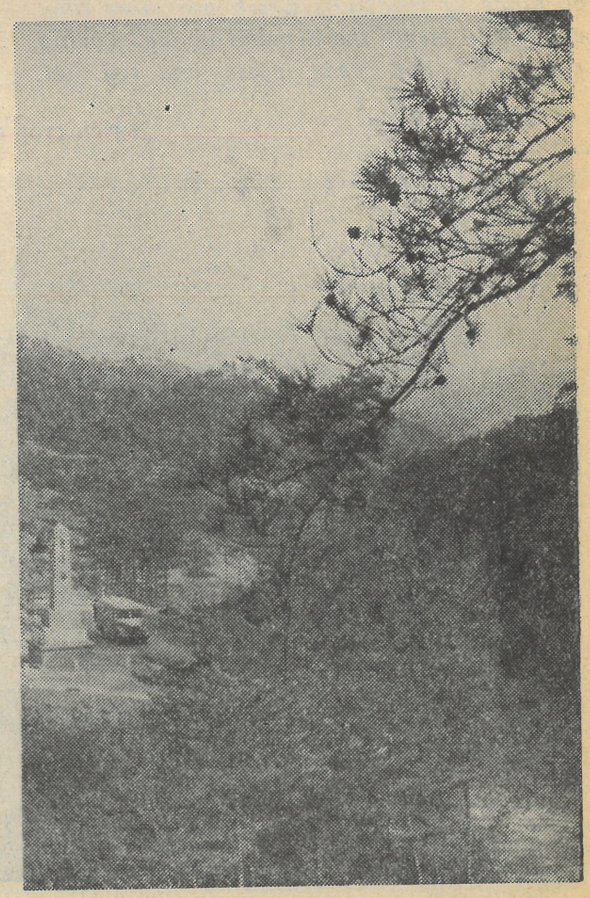
Stores of industrial goods, foodstuff, children's goods, building materials and fish and the loyalty general goods store in the county seat are as well stocked with goods as urban stores. Many of them are products of local industry factories.

All village shops too are full of clothes, appetizing foodstuffs liked by the people, fine furniture and daily necessities.

"Our local industry factories produce nearly 600 kinds of goods from raw materials found in our county which are popular among our people," said the official of County Administration Committee.

Now the county has many local industry

Bus goes even to the remote mountain village

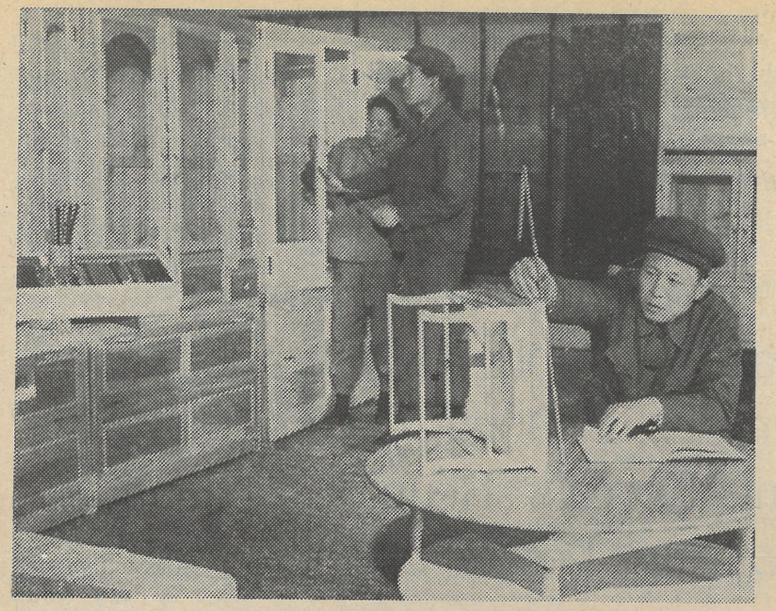


Industrial goods made from local materials are very popular with population

factories including textile mill, paper mill, furniture factory and food factory.

The Pyokdong Food Factory on the beautiful Songgaechon Stream produces over 80 kinds of foodstuffs which are more than enough to meet the demand of the county population and bean paste and soy, oil, foodstuffs made from wild fruits gathered from the mountains of the county and confections. On the day when I visited the factory many products of the factory were being sent out to shops in the county. Its products, red-pepper seed and pine-nut oils, are known even to other counties.

A rich crop of maize



Furniture production increases

Fine wardrobes and cupboards manufactured at the furniture factory and floor and ceiling paper produced by the paper mill are also popular.

All these products of the local industry factories greatly help to improve the life of the county population.

Pyokdong County is really a paradise. It reaps an abundant grain, fruit and meat harvest every year, produces a great variety of consumer goods and has schools and hospitals and people live a perfectly happy life.

Flocks of sheep flow

An enlarged meeting of the International Liaison Committee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was recently held in Rome, the capital of Italy.
The meeting adopted an appeal. Follows the appeal.

Appeal to Governments, Parliaments, Political Parties, Public Organizations of All Countries, National Committees for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Peace-Loving People of the World

The talks between the north and the south of Korea were resumed at Panmunjom on February 17, 1979, nearly seven years after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement containing the three principles for reunification.

Tension has grown extremely acute in Korea since World War II. Korea went through the three-year war.

Soon after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement on July 4, 1972, the south Korean authorities harshly suppressed all the dissidents, especially those advocating reunification, putting hackneyed brands of "communists" upon them.

The war incendiaries, however, had to reestimate the situation on account of the Korean people's desire for national reunification (international solidarity with it has rapidly been growing stronger particularly since the Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea held in Tokyo in November 1978) and because of the balance of forces turning in favour of the struggle for peace and national independence.

The sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunification and its repeated proposals for constructive dialogue called forth response among the south Korean people.

The bellicose propaganda against the DPRK and the policy for permanent division are now categorically rejected.

The Korean people have paid too dearly in the struggle for their sovereignty and liberty to carve out their own destiny.

On January 23, prompted by an earnest desire to promote the cause of national reunification on the principle of great national unity, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea made a new four-point reunification proposal to the south Korean people of all sections, overseas Koreans, political parties and public organizations in south Korea and the south Korean authorities that the north and the south return to the original ideas and principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, immediately stop slandering the other side, desist at once

and unconditionally from all hostile military actions which threaten the other side, and convene an all-nation congress consisting of representatives of political parties and public organizations in the north and the south.

The International Liaison Committee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea again expresses its warm welcome and support for this proposal aimed at promoting Korea's reunification with renewed efforts.

The significance of the resumption of the north-south dialogue cannot be underestimated. It is made known that the dialogue is beset with many a difficulty.

The division of the country has continued and both sides followed different paths for more than 30 years now. This situation will require considerable willpower and sincerity.

The point is that the Korean people should be allowed to solve their own problems by themselves free from foreign intervention. And now is the time the United States, which has been occupying the Korean territory ever since the end of the Second World War, should adopt a realistic policy in keeping with the demand of the present era. Only when it pulls out its troops from south Korea, will the United States prove that the expressions made by its ruling circle to respect people's liberty and national independence are true.

Moreover, the parties concerned must act up to what they said.

The joint military exercise of south Korea and the United States is contradictory to this.

The Liaison Committee lodges a protest with the south Korean authorities against the discordance between their words and actions.

At the same time, since the north side expressed its intention to hold negotiations for the country's reunification without collateral conditions, the south side should repeal the "state of emergency", release all political criminals arrested and imprisoned for their having manifested the desire for national reunification and ensure that all social and political organizations express their views on the reunification problem.

As shown by the experience following 1972, there is not the slightest doubt that unless social life is put on a democratic basis the dialogue that started will be limited to the authorities and doomed to failure.

Korea's reunification is a question concerning all Koreans, irrespective of their philosophical or religious views.

Therefore, it must be guaranteed that the whole nation, including hundreds of thousands of Koreans abroad, can take part in the Preparatory Committee for National Reunification through the organizations standing for them.

If this committee embraces government authorities and with them more of basic political forces representing the north and south of the country from the start, it will be able to carry out more constructive tasks and adopt correct decisions.

The International Liaison Committee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea hopes that aware of the new situation prevailing following the resumption of north-south dialogue, both sides will make every possible effort to reunify the country independently and by peaceful means, transcending political and ideological distinctions, in accordance with the ardent desire of the Korean people who want to achieve national reunification and of all the peoples who want to live in peace.

The Liaison Committee will support all positive negotiations, inform the public of the progress of dialogue, so that the people may support the initiatives for peace and heighten vigilance against all designs to torpedo the talks.

The Liaison Committee expresses its wish for the success of the resumed talks and appeals to political parties, public organiza-

tions, trade unions, religious organizations and broad public opinion to urge the authorities of each country to support it definitely.

The authorities of each country should draw special attention to the fact that it is an unpardonable interference in and pressure on the Korean people's matter of deciding their own future freely that the United States is taking hold of the economic, financial and political means in south Korea and keeping its troops more than 40,000 strong there.

Accordingly, it is necessary to work for negotiations with the United States government to urge it to withdraw unconditionally the US troops and military equipment from south Korea.

The Liaison Committee appeals to the peoples of all countries to intensify the activities of the national committees for supporting the struggle of the Korean people, and to conduct vigorous international solidarity activities for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification such as signature campaign, mass rally demonstration in conjunction with the initiatives taken by the national committees and the International Liaison Committee.

Rome March 9, 1979

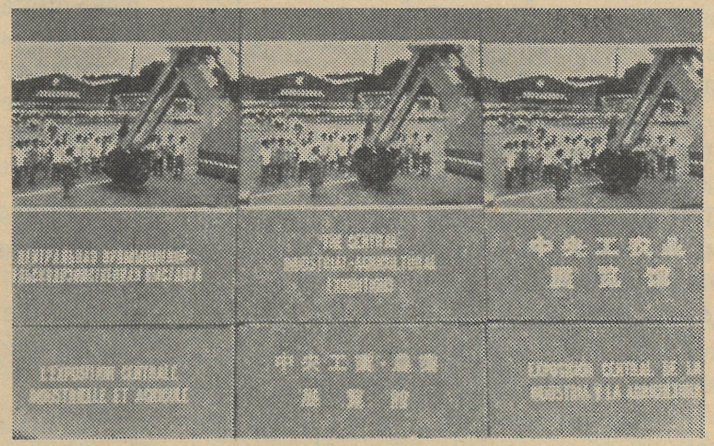
NEW BOOK

Picture-album "Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition" Printed in Foreign Languages

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has published a picture-album "Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition" (4×6^2, 64 pages) in English, Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish and Japanese.

It introduces various divisions: engineering, electric power, metallurgical, chemical, electronic and light industries, agriculture, fishing industry and construction and building-materials industry.

It shows the achievements made by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in building a socialist independent national economy, upholding the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.



"We Will Always Stand Firm Behind the Korean People"

Reports and Speeches Made at Enlarged Meeting of International Liaison Committee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Meeting of Chairmen of Committees for Supporting Korea's Reunification in West European Countries

Korea's Reunification Problem Must Be Discussed with the Participation of Korean People of Various Strata

On September 9, 1978, on the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Kim Il Sung made a new overture with a view to resuming dialogue.

On January 23, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) made public a 4-point statement with precise propositions and dates.

What is important in the proposals advanced by the DFRF is to convene an All-Nation Congress for reunification and form a preparatory committee of national reunification for this.

We consider that the proposal of the DFRF is justifiable, the proposal to organize a preparatory committee so that concrete measures can be taken to ease tension and prepare an All-Nation Congress for reunification.

The Congress to be represented by all forces including south Korean opposition forces and overseas Koreans will be an all-nation congress of the Korean people and a guarantee for achieving reunification in the spirit of great national unity.

The whole Korean nation has vital interest in the reunification problem and, accordingly, this problem must be discussed with the participation of the Korean people of various strata.

In all our activities for supporting the negotiation for reunification, we should carry out, at the same time, the tasks to lay bare the dictatorial suppressive system and the activities of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" (KCIA) and fight for human rights and democratization in south Korea (Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea).

We Fully Support DFRF's Four-Point Proposal

All people are aware that the south Korean authorities have continuously thrown obstacles in the way of reunification at the instigation of the US imperialists.

They also know that the DPRK Government has made just and fair reunification proposals to the south Korean authorities one after another.

The DFRF Central Committee advanced a four-point proposal on January 23.

The progressive people in the United States warmly support this four-point proposal.

The south Korean side, however, has shown that it has no sincere interest in the talks which will pave the way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We scathingly condemn war moves and insist that the south Korean authorities agree to the proposal for the convocation of an All-Nation Congress (Karen E. Gellen, Representative of the Guardian Committee to Support Korean Reunification).

We express all-out solidarity with the resolute struggle the Korean people are carrying on for their inalienable rights for reunification.

The CC of the DFRF set out a new proposal in January 1979, the proposal which will serve as a significant measure in easing tension and eliminating distrust in the Korean peninsula and realizing collaboration between the north and the south and developing it in all fields.

Unlike south Korea allowing the stationing of foreign troops, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a non-aligned state, did not join any military alliance nor it has any foreign military base in its territory.

We assert that all the democratic, peace forces

of the world should give more powerful support and assistance to all forces supporting the initiative of the DPRK and Korea's independent and peaceful reunification (Smole Joze, Member of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia).

Korea Must Be Reunified

I categorically reaffirm the consistent, undivided support of the Government and people of Madagascar for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the supreme aspiration of the Korean people.

Madagascar warmly supports the demand of the Korean people for the immediate pullout of the US troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Madagascar will fully support the ways and means for the acceleration of the reunification of the Korean people, her brothers and friends, and express solidarity with all proposals for this (Rajaonah Rene Fidele, Representative of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea).

Setting forth the principles of self-determination, reunification and peace as the basic terms for dialogue, the DPRK has always pursued the policy of negotiation.

All the democratic personages, we think, can admit the fact that the DPRK is striving for the security of the entire Korean people.

We demand that the Italian government support initiatives for detente and the negotiation between the north and south of Korea for the present and endeavour for the release of the political prisoners who are victims of oppression in the prisons of south Korea.

We protest against the continuous interference of the United States in the Korean affairs.

We support the DPRK's proposal that the north and the south should return to the principles of the 1972 Joint Statement and that for the relaxation of tensions both sides should discontinue all hostile acts, the use of armed force and any act threatening the opposing side and that a congress of political and social forces of the whole of Korea should be convened (Giancarlo Codrignani, Representative of the Italian Committee for Solidarity with Korea).

It is necessary for us to have a closer contact with the American and Japanese friends opposing the US domination over Korea.

The north-south dialogue is now in progress, but much remains to be done for the victory of the just cause of the Korean people.

We fighting for the rights of the people and their self-determination will always stand firm behind the Korean people with unshaken determination and political enthusiasm (Tullio Vinay, Chairman of the Italian Committee for Reunification of Korea).

We have clearly stated our support to the 4-point proposal and the additional proposals from the side of the DPRK.

The reaction of the southern side has been two-sided.

The south Korean authorities do not want any dialogue for the promotion of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and desire to misuse the dialogue for a part of their strategy for the creation of "two Koreas".

It is, therefore, important to increase international pressure upon the authorities in south Korea and the United States in order to continue the dialogue.

For the Korean reunification and the peace in Asia and the rest of the world, I propose at this meeting to launch an all-European signature campaign of lawyers calling for support to the north-south dialogue (Jon Pelle Kjellstrom, Vice-Chairman of the Norwegian Support Committee for the Korean Reunification).

We not only support the reunification of Korea but also demand the withdrawal of the US troops and denounce the systematic violation of human rights in south Korea.

We are aware that without respect and guarantee for human rights and freedoms it is hardly possible to really advance toward reunification.

The Portuguese Committee supports not only the negotiation between the authorities in the north and the south but the negotiation among all the social and political forces that are concerned about the future of Korea (Luis De Azevedo, President of the Portuguese Committee for the Peaceful and Democratic Reunification of Korea).

The Korean people want not "two Koreas" but one Korea. This enjoys broad support in Austria.

The Government of the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung invariably maintains the policy of independent and peaceful reunification and puts forward new reunification proposals in succession. This further inspires our efforts in Austria.

The January 23 statement of the CC of the DFRF has become widely known in Austria through mass communication media.

In Austria we will further promote our work for the reunification of Korea (Franz West, Representative of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the DPRK).

Moving Reunion After 30 Years' Separation

Ko Yong Il, a Korean resident in the United States, who came to his dear socialist homeland to see the 35th World Table Tennis Championships met his family and relatives on April 28 in Pyongyang.

Present on the occasion were the members of the home-visiting group of compatriots in the Americas who came to the homeland to watch the Championships.

When he was ten years old, Ko Yong Il went to south Korea, following his father, taken in by deceptive propaganda during the temporary retreat in the past Fatherland Liberation War.

In south Korean society where "the rich get ever richer and the poor ever poorer," he suffered from the hardships of living and went to the United States as an "emigrant."

He came to the dear homeland nearly 30 years after he left his beloved native place in his early age to wander about under foreign skies and had an emotion-charged meeting with his family including mother, Li Jong Ho, and his sisters and relatives. The scene was moving, indeed.

They hugged each other, saying in a choked voice, "It's you my son, Yong Il !" "I am your sister."

Years have passed by with the country remaining divided. The son who left his home in his boyhood has reached his forties and the mother her seventies, her hair turning grey. All these years the mother had waited for the

Ko Yong Il meets his family and relatives in Pyongyang

day when she would meet her son.

"As I saw my son of whom I had heard nothing, I feel as if I were in a dream," mother Li Jong Ho said, and went on: "Where have you been wandering about, deserting our Korea, and why have you come here now to meet your mother? Your father and you, my eldest son, forsook me. But the great leader has established a good system and looked after us so that we may be well off alike. So I'm living with no worry.

"Though your father left us, your brother and sisters are all working for the country, having graduated from colleges.

"We have no worry. If there is one, it's about you. No matter where you may live, you must not forget that you are a Korean. You must know how to do good things for our nation."

Hearing the affectionate words of his mother, Ko Yong Il said:

"I had never imagined that I would meet mother and sisters in the homeland. The tragedy was caused by the division of the country."

Noting that there are many people like him in the United States, he said that they would also be able to meet their parents, husbands and wives and children and live a happy life only when this tragedy is brought to an end at an early date.

Ko Yong Il's elder sister Ko Ryo Hyang who is a medical worker in Pyongyang said to her brother:

"Though you and father went to the United States, I believe that you'll not discard national conscience." She continued:

"You are living in the United States. As for the Americans and the United States, if they do good for us, we will return good and if they do evil for us, we will return it.

"The United States has been occupying one half of our country for more than 30 years, bringing us the great damages of war and obstructing the reunification of the country. If the United States stops even now obstructing the reunification of our country and treats us friendly, we will be friendly to it. My brother, you must know this clearly." Choe Jong Gyun, brother-in-law of Ko Yong Il, who is a chairholder at a university in Pyongyang, said: We should not merely meet each other but make all our efforts to force the US troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunify the divided country.

Noting that he had never imagined that such meeting would be arranged by the authorities of the Republic, Ko Yong Il said that he could not find proper words to express thanks for having arranged this meeting.

They posed for a photograph in memory of their meeting and dined together.

Ko Yong Il went to his family's house, together with his family and relatives.

Present on the occasion were home reporters and many US and Japanese reporters who came to our country to cover the 35th WTTC.

Real Story

PATH OF REBIRTH

The great leader General Kim Il Sung has dedicated his all to the struggle for the freedom and welfare of the people up to this day since he set out on the path of revolution in his early years, carrying the destiny of the country and nation on his shoulders. He delivered many unfortunate people who, driven to the wrong path, were groping about in the darkness, and brought them the joy of rebirth and bright hopes.

Below we introduce a story about Kim Gu, leader of the bigoted rightist nationalists, who met the great leader General Kim Il Sung at the North-South Joint Conference for the first time and was determined to follow the new path of life, captured by his noble personality and virtue.

Changing His Course

Kim Gu was already at an advanced age of 70 when the Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations was held in Pyongyang in April 1948.

Changing one's course in one's later years is no easy matter. This is all the more so for such a die-hard rightist politician as Kim Gu. Stung by his conscience and conscious of the mission entrusted by the nation, reflecting on his past life, he made up his painful mind to become a human being of new type.

Immediately after liberation (August 15, 1945) the situation in south Korea was very complex.

The US imperialist aggressor troops who had occupied south Korea, taking the place of Japanese imperialism, were hard at work to maintain their colonial rule while enforcing a military rule. And the self-styled "patriots" and "public-spirited men" who had swarmed into Seoul after liberation from the different parts, both inside and outside of their country, were in a frenzy to take power.

The same was true of the factions that sprang up in various quarters.

Kim Gu who, while living in Shanghai and Chungking of China, had a leading seat of the nominal Provisional Government, also went to south Korea together with many of rightist politicians close to him. Old and worn-out as he was, he was also taking great pains to seize power, his long-cherished desire.

Meanwhile, the struggle of the people against aggression and subjugation gained in strength and scope.

Scared by this, the crafty US imperialist aggressors manoeuvred to cook up in south Korea a separate puppet government headed by Syngman Rhee who had been carefully groomed by them.

Thus the Korean people were confronted with a grave danger of permanent national division.

Taking this situation into correct consideration, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a view to smashing the US imperialists' plot for separate election in south Korea and achieving the independent reunification of the country, took the positive measure for uniting all the patriotic democratic forces of both north and south Korea.

This took the form of convening the Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations.

In this connection, he made clear his position that he would join hands with any political party, social organization or individual

in south Korea who opposed the planned separate election engineered by the US imperialists and supported the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, declaring that he would not question the past records of anybody who had committed a crime before, if only he was willing to fight for the country's independent reunification against the United States.

This magnanimous, generous position and appeal of his caused far-reaching repercussions among the people and personages of the political circles of south Korea. In this way, the response to it came not only from the political parties and social organizations affiliated with the Democratic National United Front but also middle-of-the-road political parties and even from some individuals of rightist political parties with national conscience. Even some rightist nationalists who till then had been dead set against communism also left Seoul under US rule and started on their trip to Pyongyang to attend the North-South Joint Conference convened by General Kim Il Sung. These included Kim Gu.

His journey was attended with many difficulties. But, from the moment he crossed the 38th Parallel, he was accorded hospitality. On arrival in Pyongyang he was taken to a guest house.

He and his party hurried to the Moranbong Theatre where the North-South Joint Conference was in session.

Here they met General Kim Il Sung for the first time.

Kim Gu was thrown into a storm of emotion. His face revealed a mixture of joyful mood and surprise.

It was because General Kim Il Sung who welcomed him cordially was too young contrary to what he had pictured in his mind.

Admiring the simplicity, lofty character and extraordinary wisdom standing in the General's bright face and his dignified appearance full of passion and ambitious spirit, he returned his warm greetings with the feeling of gratitude.

While attending the conference, his emotion grew deeper and deeper with the passage of time. For the first time Kim Gu and other rightist politicians from south Korea saw the politics entirely free from the scramble for power. The meeting held in a solemn atmosphere was permeated with the patriotism-inspiring zeal to pave the way ahead of the nation, deeply mindful of the destiny of the country.

Every heart was filled with a high sense of responsibility for the future of the country and the people. Indeed, all those present at the meeting were deeply conscious of their sacred mission. They were eager to bring happiness to the fellow countrymen on the one hand and were swept by a wave of indignation at the atrocious enemy on the other.

The most important thing was that their emotion and thinking grew deeper and wider as time rolled on when they had come to realize the judiciousness and might of the outstanding revolutionary strategy and policy thrashed out by General Kim Il Sung.

This very point moved the heart of Kim Gu, the point that the desire of the whole nation was reflected in the great leader's revolutionary idea and line of struggle, that everyone was taking a sane look at reality and clearly visualizing the future of the country on the basis of his idea and their perfect unity was thus achieved and that this unity was the source of their inexhaustible strength.

Back to his lodging after the meeting, he read eagerly the political report of General Kim Il Sung far into the night. Even when his secretary who had accompanied him from Seoul entered his room late at night, he was still reading it.

When his secretary asked about the impressions of his trip to Pyongyang, Kim Gu laughed loudly, rubbing his chin as if feeling happiness anew.

Then he, reading aloud the following passage of General Kim Il Sung's political report, asked his secretary to hear him:

"The biggest political task for our nation today is to reject and frustrate the anti-popular and traitorous election now being prepared in south Korea....

"Anyone who really loves the country must resolutely reject the traitorous separate election. In this nationwide struggle, all people, regardless of party affiliation, religious creed or political persuasion, must be united if they are concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation.

"Unity alone can ensure our victory."

After reading this passage aloud, he expressed his admiration in excitement, rubbing the back of one of his hand with the palm of the other:

"What he said is quite right. Quite right."

Until a few days before he found himself among rightist politicians and had to parley with his opponents who were engrossed in criminal acts. But after attending the conference and hearing the great leader's political report, he found a spiritual mirror with which to see himself wandering about in the complicated political world of south Korea. And after reflecting on his past life, he was smitten with remorse and felt a sort of sad disillusionment himself.

Thus he came to realize that he must rid himself of his tortuous course of life and his old-fashioned thinking formed in this course and began to be aware of his mission in the full-significant path of the nationwide anti-American united front indicated by the great leader General Kim Il Sung.

Grasping the Truth of Alliance and Cooperation with Communism

In his later years Kim Gu came to grasp the truth in regard to alliance and cooperation with communism and embarked on the road to democracy and patriotism. How was it possible for this change to take place in his mind? It could be explained by the fact that he was greatly impressed by the outstanding revolutionary ideas and lofty virtues of the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

But this change did not come on a silver plate.

He was a recognized rightist leader. Before he met the General after crossing over the 38th Parallel, he had to undergo a very complex mental process.

Infected with the rightist nationalist and anti-communist ideas from his early days, he was of opinion that national independence could not be achieved without relying on Western powers, particularly the United States. There was no change in his idealization about the United States even right after August 15, 1945. But his discontent found nourishment when the US imperialists and Syngman Rhee tried to hold a separate election in south Korea.

He was always guided by a firm conviction that the country should be reunified. This tempted him to oppose separate election and separate government.

After he came back to Seoul from China he settled down at Chukchom-dong, Sodaemun district. He desultorily spent his days, only maintaining contacts with his close friends.

Just then there came a great voice radiating hopes to his tortuous mentality.

It was the call addressed by General Kim Il Sung, appealing to all the north and south Korean political parties and social organizations to gather for a joint conference to frustrate the US imperialists' plot for separate election and achieve national reunification.

He called upon all those of conscience, who were concerned about the present of the country and the future of the nation, to follow the road of patriotism. But until then Kim Gu still wavered and hesitated, because he was not ready to come forward in the struggle to ride out the difficult situation.

It was not accidental for this man with complex past records to do so.

The Kim Gu-led Provisional Government in the French settlement in Shanghai before August 15 was formed with different groupings of nationalists in exile. It had no mass foundation nor experience in struggle. It was devoid of its own force or clear-cut political platform.

Though it was preaching anti-Japanese and independence movement, it was once influenced by US and British intelligence organs with cash.

For this political background Kim Gu was not in readiness to go to Pyongyang. Besides, the bigoted ultra-rightist nationalists, very stupid and narrow-minded, interfered with his determination. They were unanimous in persuading him not to do so.

For several days he was tormented by a rare wave of agony and dejection.

Though he did not openly reveal his intention to others, his mind gradually inclined toward the call of General Kim Il Sung.

The policy on the country's independent reunification set out by the General had, inter alia, great impact on Kim Gu who was bitterly lamenting the danger of national division cau-

sed by a separate election.

From long ago he could not conceal his respect for General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation so much loved by all the people.

Informed of the news that General Kim Il Sung, leading a large unit, attacked Pochonbo in the years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, he inwardly sent up a shout of joy, saying: "Wonderful! Very wonderful!"

In another occasion, in the autumn of 1944 when the Provisional Government was in adversity in Chungking, one Li called on him and explained to him in detail the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the guidance of the General, proposing that in order to regain the country he should establish contacts with the General's units. Moved by this story he took a bold action of dispatching a liaison man to General Kim Il Sung.

From this it can be judged that his respect for the General dates back many years.

As the news on the convocation of the North-South Joint Conference became known, personages of a good conscience asked him to attend it. In course of time, he was gradually inclined to attend the conference and sent his man to Pyongyang. This man returned after making sure of even the date of the convocation of the conference.

The Yankees and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique were feeling uneasy and alarmed at this development. Thus they resorted to every underhand move, while appeasing and threatening him. But, at last he decided to start on his northward trip.

Despite of his determination which came after the complicated mental process, he was still under doubt and fear.

But this over-anxious thinking disappeared like spring thaw when he met General Kim Il Sung and attended the conference in Pyongyang. Now he found himself thrown into a storm of joy and emotion.

One day when the conference was in session, the General personally called at his lodging house and had a talk with him for nearly two hours.

Honoured with his visit Kim Gu was seized by incomparably great rejoicing and excitement.

That night he proudly told his aide that he asked the General a favour as a token of their meeting. Then he said to the following effect:

"When I told the General that the peasants in the Yonbaek plain south of the 38th Parallel were unable to do farming for lack of water and asked him to supply the plain with the water of the Kuam reservoir, the General accepted my suggestion willingly, saying that he could do since they were of one and the same stock."

Telling him with added courage, he said over and over again that General Kim Il Sung was the really wise leader of the nation taking the entire Korean people to his all-embracing heart and bringing them happiness.

After meeting him and reading his political report again and again, Kim Gu said that most impressive in his political idea was the line of independence. He added:

"Nowhere in this world can we find such an outstanding leader as to compare with General Kim Il Sung. He handles all problems, big and small, from the stand of Koreans exactly. He says that both national reunification and prosperity after reunification should be achieved by the Koreans themselves without interference of outside forces. Nothing is more precious than these words!"

Kim Gu met many Koreans engaged in the "communist movement" when he was in Shanghai. But he hated all of them, because these self-styled "communists" were all indulging in mere word play.

They prattled that the "proletariat has no frontiers" and the like. They did not know how to parley with the workers. They were narrow-minded and hidebound towards the sections other than the working class.

Whenever he was made a focus of their criticism, therefore, he took countermeasures. This is how this stiff-necked person became more hostile to communists.

But now he came to realize that those windbags from Shanghai or Chungking were not communists but loafers thoroughly imbued with flunkeyism.

And after he came to Pyongyang and met the General, the paragon of the most noble-minded communists, the leader whose mere sight was enough to throw everyone into a storm of emotion and excitement, he began to hark to his past days.

(To Be Continued)

"Weeding"

The Korean painting "Weeding" is an anonymous work in the 18th century.

It is one of eight folding-screen pictures "Tilling and Weaving." It gives a comparative description of lives of the peasants and the feudal exploiters through the countryscape in summer, the busiest season. It is painted on the oblong silk canvas 58 cm wide and 145 cm long.

At the bottom of the picture you can see a housewife weaving in a cosy thatched house at the mountain foot and an old woman giving a soothing shake to a baby on her back. A crystal stream flows under a big weeping willow by the house and a woman in pink coat and blue skirt washes on the streamside. Women are milling barley in the yard within the gourd-trailing hedge and hens with chicks annoy them, going about them.

In the upper part the picture shows farmers weeding, sweating profusely under the scorching sun of hot summer days and a farmer going to plough, leading a cow.

You can also see the disgusting figures of landlords watching the farmers at work, with long pipes in the mouth and their hands behind the back, and other exploiters loafing under a tree, enjoying a nap or chess. Two servants are bringing them wine and melon.

Like this, the picture truthfully presents the class contradiction and inequality in feudal society and fully expresses each character according to the traditional Korean brushwork such as clear colours and lines.

The picture is on display at the Korean Art Museum.

Honour of Teacher

Recently I visited the Kanggye Teachers' College while I was in the provincial capital to inspect a model lesson of primary school children in the national language.

The rectress Li Won Ok was in the college. She had just returned from the National Conference of Educational Workers. She had been in charge of our class when I was in the college.

I was very glad to hear that she had met the fatherly leader and received a highly important teaching from him.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"The quality of the young people, heirs to the revolution and the future of the country, depends on how teachers fulfil their honourable mission. Teachers are responsible for the future of the country before the Party and the revolution."

The rectress devotes herself to training teachers as an educational worker faithful to the great leader.

I don't mention here how carefully she organizes the educational administration of the college. I only cite here one instance of how faithfully she works to train teachers.

On the day of my visit too she was guiding students in extra-curricular music in the music hall.

Though old, she was energetic as ever.

She stood, lost in meditation as if captivated by music performed by students.

Rectress Li Won Ok always does not forget to write teaching materials

"The piano tune played by you is not dynamic. Every music piece must reflect the feeling of our people and its motif must be clear."

Thus saying, she taught students in detail what was the demand of the music piece they played and how to correct their mistakes.

Only after this she gladly received me.

First she told me about the moving days of the National Conference of Educational Workers.

She said that from the conference too she had strongly felt that the important thing in rearing heirs to the revolution is to train students into able workers possessed of independent consciousness and creative ability and, for this, teachers should devote themselves to the education of the rising generation with a high sense of responsibility.

She had stressed this five years ago, who always dedicates herself to education as the fatherly leader taught.

At the time I had no interest in composition and used to solve the mathematic problems during composition lesson. She learned this and corrected my wrong attitude towards study, saying that if I had such an attitude I could not educate children well in future.

In order to cultivate our ability to write composition she arranged the visit to factories and cooperative farms and beautiful mountains and rivers and made us write and share impressions of them.

Recollecting this, I quietly advised her to pay attention only to organizing teaching as a rectress in charge of the whole college work.

She smiled at me and looked out of the window awhile without a word, lost in thought.

The fields waving with golden ears, iron towers at the construction site and the locomotives running on rails came in sight like a picture.

"The workers erecting the iron towers and the locomotive drivers have all gone through school. We teachers are undertaking the honourable and worthy task of training such masters of the country, as you know. I cannot feel satisfied only with organizing teaching and managing the college as its rectress. If I do so I cannot be said a true educationist. Teachers must always teach if they are to glorify their name. I am happiest when I am among students."

Her words moved me deeply.

She was quite right when she said so as a teacher who has devoted three decades to training the rising generation into harmoniously-developed Juche-type revolutionaries.

In the course, she became a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and the rectress of the college.

I respect her as my college teacher, as a People's Teacher.

Kim Yong Sil

Li Won Ok spends much time among students

Story about "Pumpkins"

The story about "pumpkins" made during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people is arranged in various forms and staged now at our theatres.

This story tells about the miserable end of the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the Chiensanfeng battle fought during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

One day in June 1937 a solemn ceremony was held on the plaza in front of the Hamhung railway station to send off the "punitive troops" of the Japanese imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt heavy political and military blows to the Japanese imperialists through the Pochonbo battle fought in the homeland by the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. The battle inspired the people with a stronger anti-Japanese spirit and greatly demoralized the Japanese troops.

The Japanese imperialists made desperate efforts to recover from their disgraceful defeat. But their garrisons and policemen guarding the frontier were in low spirits and were thinking only of escaping. They could not rely on such forces in "punitive operations." The "Governor-General of Korea" called an emergency meeting and mobilized over 2,000 men of the 74th regiment, a "crack" unit staying in Hamhung, of the 19th division of the Japanese imperialist aggression army in Korea and some 500 men of a mixed brigade of the puppet Manchurian army staying in Changpai. To show their military might they forced many people to attend such a send-off ceremony and declared that they would "annihilate" the KPRA.

Before departure the "commander of the punitive force" of Japanese imperialism declared, pledging his loyalty to the Japanese Emperor: "I assure you I'll catch guerrillas (KPRA) in this expedition and bring them here. So you wait to see them. And watch how I come back here."

It was a grand sight when the 2,000-odd "punitive troops" passed Hyesan in 100 trucks.

Fully informed of the enemy movements by scouts and local revolutionary organizations the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung planned to give another heavy blow to the recklessly acting enemy.

He calculated that the enemy "punitive troops" would join together at Chiensanfeng and left Chihyanggai in command of KPRA combined units of 600-odd men.

Chiensanfeng consisted of three peaks that soar, like isolated islands, from a plateau thickly grown with big old trees which had not heard the sound of an axe since time immemorial.

After reaching there, the great leader ordered the KPRA combined units to camp around the three peaks and rest.

On June 30 the large combined forces of the enemy, under cover of a thick fog, besieged KPRA units and gradually tightened the cordon. They had hardly reached Chiensanfeng when terrific blasts were heard in the fog.

The great leader, who had been informed of the enemy movements and had made his men set up closely guarded positions around Chiensanfeng, quickly gave an order for a volley.

Firing guns, the enemy troops attempted attacks a few times but were hit back each time.

The great leader ordered his men to drive the enemy forces into valleys with quick encirclement and all-out charge and rain bullets and grenades upon them. Amid the thunderous explosions enough to make one imagine the mountains crashed down, enemy troops were mowed down. But they desperately attempted attacks. The KPRA men fought bravely in high spirits, with burning hatred for the Japanese imperialist brigands occupying their country. Rain,which had been falling steadily all morning, was pouring down. Under this downpour of rain the enemy dead lay scattered in a flood red with their blood.

At this moment KPRA women sang the revolutionary song aloud. Hearing this song, the enemy troops, thinking the great leader had used magic, turned pale with fear.

With the singing the KPRA began countercharge and swept away the shivering enemies at a stroke.

The battle ended in a great victory for the KPRA which killed and wounded more than 1,500 officers and men of the enemy.

It was a disastrous defeat for the Japanese imperialists.

Enemy survivals threw away all they had and fled helter-skelter. The "commander of the punitive force" was also wounded and fled for his life. He, who had boasted so much at his departure from the railway station, was now blooded all over, and returned to the station, leading a few survivals each carrying from his neck a wooden box containing the ashes of the dead.

About this time there was a talk at Chiensanfeng and the neighbourhood about "pumpkins," which made the enemy a target of ridicule, for the enemy's attempt to hide his defeat in the Chiensanfeng battle, which had already become public knowledge, was exposed. The enemy, gravely concerned about how to dispose of the innumerable dead, prohibited the local people from loitering about the battle site. They cut off the heads of the dead, and, while cremating or interring the bodies, crammed the heads into jute sacks and secretly carried them to a nearby highway by mobilizing local carts. The local peasants who were drafted for this labour, although they knew the contents of the sacks, deliberately feigned ignorance and asked a guard:

"What do these sacks contain?"

The guard nonchalantly replied that they were "pumpkins."

This was how the story about "pumpkins" was made.

Our people, telling each other this story, fought more resolutely for national liberation under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist.

Good Results in International Gymnastic Competitions

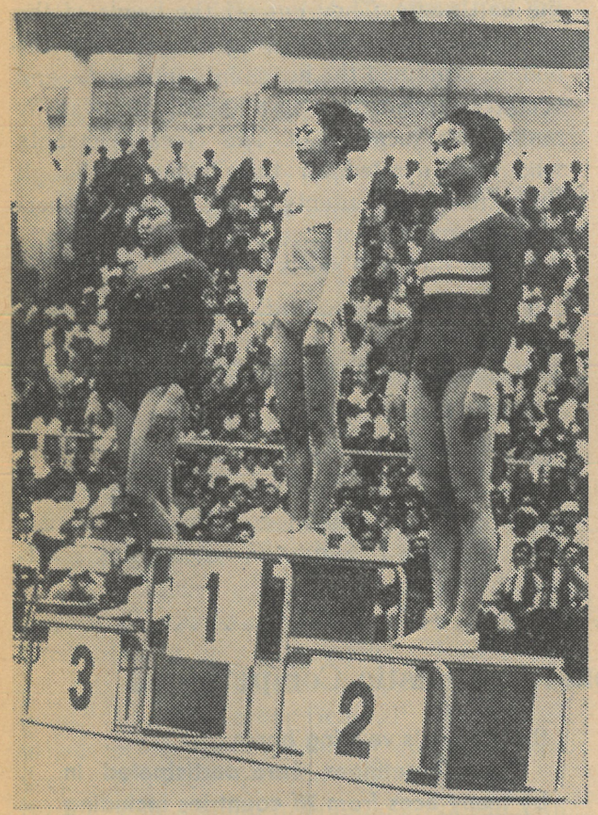
Our boy Kim Gwang Jin won the gold medal with 19.35 points and Kang Gwang Song the silver medal with 19.25 points in the rings at the Riga International Gymnastic Competitions for 1979 held in April in Riga, the Soviet Union. Kang Gwang Song came third with 55.85 points in total in men's events.

Our young girl gymnast Choe Jong Sil won the silver medal with 19.025 points in the women's vaulting horse.

The competitions were participated in by many aces from 28 countries including our country, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Cuba, the Soviet Union and Japan.

Earlier, international gymnastic competitions for "Moscow News" prize were held in Moscow, at which our gymnasts came first and second in the rings.

The 12-Year-Old Gold Medal Winner



Choe Jong Sil wins gold medal in vaulting horse

The 12-year-old girl Choe Jong Sil won a gold medal at the 8th Asian Games. She is a 1st-form pupil of a senior middle school.

She won the competition with older and more experienced champions in the horse, to fly the flag of our Republic high over the National Stadium in Bangkok.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Many talented and high-skilled sportsmen can emerge only when physical culture and sports are widespread among the people."

Choe Jong Sil is a talented horse player born of the masses under the socialist system which provides ample opportunities for everyone to develop his sport techniques according to his ability and aptitude.

The girl took to the sport at the age of 8. She already had the making of a fine gymnast—speed, strength and good jumping. When she was 10, she was excellent at all kinds of heavy gymnastics. She even could turn two somersaults before landing on her feet beautifully. Thus, she gave promise of her future success as a gymnast. Turning two somersaults in a fall from the apparatus is a very difficult stunt requiring a high level of skill. Nevertheless, at the age of 11 she performed this feat excellently at the international friendship match of children and youths from socialist countries held in Poland.

Choe Jong Sil is very tenacious, and she has always been persevering in her training. She trained herself to get proficient in auxiliary motions as well. Not only after school hours but in early morning, too, she did training exercises. An experienced instructor guided her all the time. The instructor would often advise her not to overdo and exhaust herself, but the little girl would not hear her. She said that she was all right, but that she was afraid the instructor was overworking on account of her.

In this way she continued her training with enthusiasm. Her reward was great, and she improved her technique daily. She acquired greater skills in various motions on the horse, somersaults and jumping.

Soon she distinguished herself in the horse and free gymnastics, and made the best showing in national contests.

Though a little girl, Choe Jong Sil cherished a boundless loyalty to the great leader. One night when the 8th Asian Games were just around the corner, the instructor was inspecting the bedrooms of the children, when she found Choe Jong Sil sleeping in a strangely still posture. Upon inquiry she learned that the girl had been sleeping that way over many days now.

Later, the instructor asked her the reason and the answer was:

"I would like to add new glory to our country as taught by the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"I am to keep a beautiful style while turning a somersault, I must train myself even in sleep."

The instructor was deeply moved, and many others, too, at her limpid and pure feeling of loyalty to the great leader.

As a result of her hard training exercise, she won the competition and was awarded the gold medal at the 8th Asian Games.

A 12-year-old gold medalist! She is a great asset and hope to our physical culture and sports community.

"Three-Revolution Red Flag" Awarded

Last April, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the "Three-Revolution Red Flag" was given to the units which, by conducting vigorously the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement upholding the flag of three revolutions, firmly armed people with the Juche idea, made the collectives the ranks boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution and thus greatly contributed to the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea, and widely introduced the advanced methods of work, actively mechanized and automated production processes and thereby splendidly carried out their revolutionary tasks and greatly contributed to the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

Three-Revolution Red Flag (*Kunwi* Laureate and Order of National Flag First Class):

Mansudae Art Studio

Three-Revolution Red Flag:

1. Steel workshop 1 of the Kangson Steel Complex
2. Cast iron workshop of the Rakwon Machine Factory
3. Boat "Unpasan" of the Sinpo Fishery Station
4. Sokgae Working of the Saengjang Forestry Station

Korea—A Lovely Land

Myohyangsan Nature Reserve

Mt. Myohyang-san is one of the four most beautiful mountains in our country. It is famed from ancient times for its scenic splendour and grandeur. It is protected as a leading nature reserve in our country.

In a scenic spot of the mountain stands today the International Friendship Exhibition, a monumental edifice with a curved roof of Korean style. It displays precious gifts sent to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from party and state leaders, public figures and people of over 120 countries who boundlessly respect and love him.

There are in the mountain many historic remains and ancient buildings which show the resourcefulness and high architecture of our forefathers.

After liberation a modern rest home and a camp were set up in the mountain for working people and school children under the fatherly concern of the great leader.

The mountain attracts a great number of our people and foreign friends every year.

For all this the Myohyangsan nature reserve makes it its mission to conserve better its scenic beauty.

Upholding the Lofty Intention

Mt. Myohyang-san of granitic gneiss consists of the 1,909-metre Piro Peak, the highest peak, and many peaks over 1,500 metres high and deep valleys which have long weathered into fantastic forms.

This area is rich in rainfalls, the annual precipitation averages more than 1,300 mm, and the difference in temperature is great between the mountaintop and foot. This causes plants and animals to thrive in rich variety.

The mountain is also abundant with gold and other mineral deposits.

Part of the Myohyangsan nature reserve

Here is an episode.

Some workers of our heavy industry once proposed to open a big gold mine in the mountain for the economic construction of the country. But the great leader said no. According to him, dynamiting might scare away birds from the mountain, tailings foul the crystal streams and kill fish and the scenic beauty of the mountain be injured.

In the autumn of 1972 he said in his talk with a foreigner on a visit to our country:

"In building industries we have made it as a principle to refrain from contaminating environments as far as possible.

To take an example. They say Mt. Myohyang-san has a big deposit of gold. Once some of our people proposed to mine gold there, but the Government prohibited it. We did not want to destroy that beautiful mountain just for a few tons of gold."

He said we mine ores and build industries, after all, for the people and we should not establish such an industry as destroys environments and pollutes mountains and rivers, harming our people and posterity.

According to the lofty intention of the great leader who prohibited gold-mining in Mt. Myohyang-san to keep the fatherland beautiful forever Mt. Myohyang-san is protected as a typical nature reserve in our country.

Flora in Abundance and Rich Variety

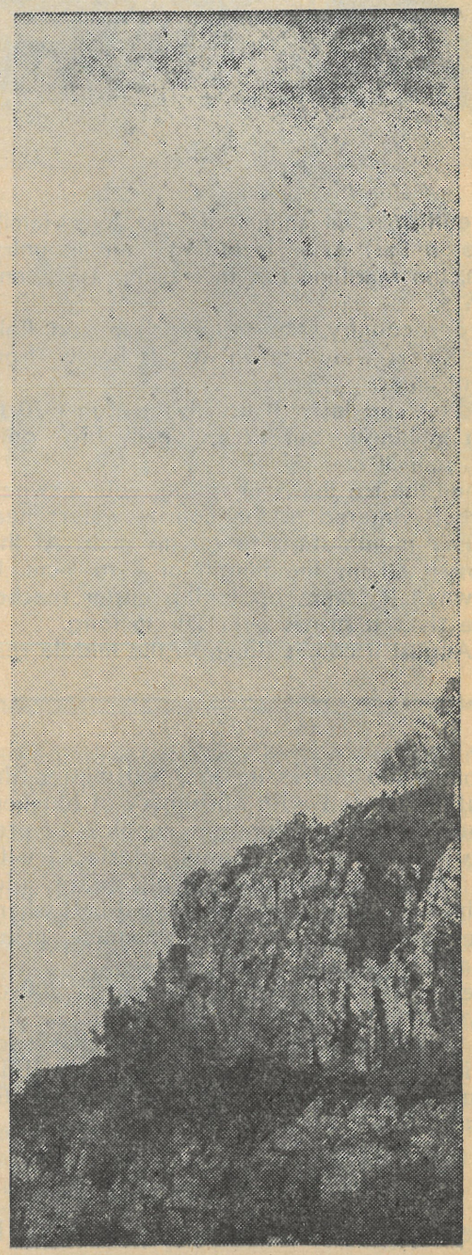
This scenic nature reserve is rich in plants and reminds us of a botanical garden in a wild state.

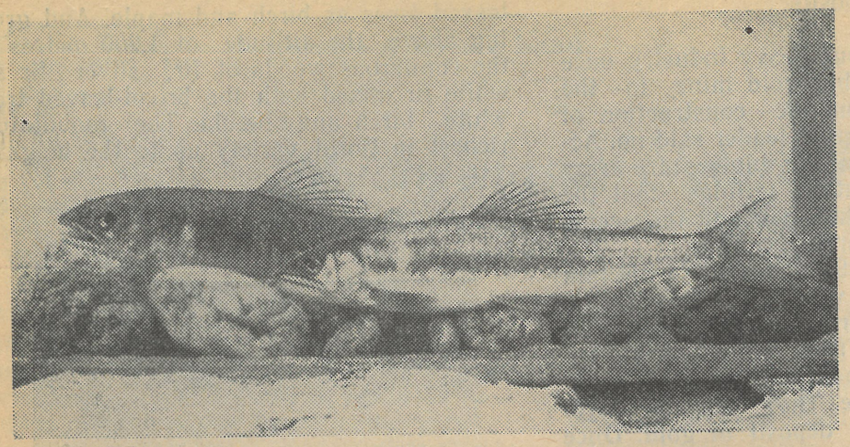
In the reserve grow over 800 species of plants including more than 400 species of herbal plants and above 200 species of ligneous plants. They are northern and southern temperate zone plants and alpine plants.

There thrive Bergenia coreana, our endemic plant, in rock crevices in high ridges, junipers over 1,500 years old and Morus bombycis more than 300 years old at different places. On the southern slope of the mountain range Saxifraga oblongifolia native to our country and Sasamorpha purpurescens, Phyllitis scolopendrium and other southern plants, showing a rich variety of the flora.

The rich variety is conspicuous also in the vertical range of vegetation. There are pine-oak mixed woods up to the altitude of 600 metres. Pines range also up to the 1,100-metre elevation, together with such broad-leaved trees as birch and maple. And growing above the altitude of 1,200 metres are the coniferous woods of fir, silver fir and white fir mixed with the broad-leaved trees, white birch and betula. The mountain is richest in floral variety up to the height of

Flocks of doves in Mt. Myohyang-san





Sweetfish

Sweetfish is an annual of the Ayu family native to East Asia including our country, China, the Maritime Province of the USSR and Japan.

In our country, the Chongchon and Rakdong Rivers were known as its home from ancient times.

It is fat and tasty. It usually measures 20 to 25 cm in length, but exceptionally big ones more than 30 cm.

When the ice thaws in spring, young sweetfish that wintered in the coastal waters near the river mouth starts to go up river. At this season it attains the length of 7 to 9 cm. In July when it comes up to the upper reaches of the river it grows over 20 cm long.

In August it comes down to the middle reaches where it spawns and dies.

A spawner deposits 40,000 to 130,000 eggs at a time. Usually the eggs hatch out in a fortnight in the water having the temperature of 17° or 18°C.

The hatchlings go down to the river mouth to winter. The next spring they come up the river again.

Today in our country the Chongchon River is preserved for sweetfish. And artificially hatched sweetfish is released also into other rivers. In late June or early July when it grows over 16 cm long it begins to attract anglers in the upper reaches of the rivers.

It never tolerates the intrusion of other fish into its abode under stone. So the anglers hook it by using a decoy.

1,300 metres.

From 1,400 metres up to 1,900 metres the mountain is clad with shrubbery of blueberry and yellow rhododendron, coppices of prostrate junipers and pine-nuts, interlaced with yews and junipers hundreds of years old. And higher above it lies the herbal belt where thrive alpine plants such as anemone, primrose and gentian.

The reserve is rich in thick woods 200 or 300 years old or older, timber resources, and wild vegetables and medicinal herbs such as wild *insam* and Codonopsis pilosula. Edible mushrooms alone count more than 160 kinds all told.

Natural "Zoo" with Rich Wildlife

The reserve is also rich in the fauna. It is a natural "zoo."

The wildlife there is ascertained as one thousand and hundreds of kinds so far, the invertebrate included.

The wild animals are 42 species all told.

Gorals live in groups on sheer cliffs, the arboreal yellow-throated marten, squirrel and flying squirrel in dense woods, and musk deer on crags. Tigers appear in the high ridges often, and bear is found in almost all thick woods. And mossy places are inhabited by alpine hares in groups and deep valley pools by common otter.

The mountain also provides home to roe deer, wild boar, badger, racoon dog, various bats including creasy-snouted bat, porcupine, mole, shrew and other insectivorous animals.

The birds count 113 species.

There live pheasant, hazel grouse, various woodpeckers, great-tit, nuthatch, etc. And they are joined in spring and summer by such insectivorous seasonal visitants as broad-billed roller, black-naped oriole and migratory grosbeak.

A number of columba in coveys circle above high rocky cliffs and higher above them in the blue sky flit about white-rumped swift and needle-tailed swift.

Vivacious are the sharp shrieks of red-footed falcon and other diurnal birds of prey. But at nights the whole woods echo eeriely with the hootings of scops owl and other nocturnal raptores.

In winter water ouzel affects where water does not freeze, and also fly in other winter birds such as hawfinch and waxwing.

The reserve is inhabited also by various reptiles including snakes and lizards, the most typical of which are serpent, viper and white-streaked lizard.

In the reserve damp and rich in puddles live nine species of the amphibian, such as bell toad, Rana temporaria, and salamander. And the Hyangsanchon Stream rising in the reserve is alive with as many fishes as over 20 species, including sweetfish, the speciality of the Chongchon River, and Salmo lenok.

The reserve is also lived by over 100 species of butterflies and hundreds of species of other insects. There occur many tiger swallowtail butterflies in summer.

Today the reserve proves an example in nature conservation in our country and serves to educate our people in socialist patriotism and make them love the nature of the country.

Chong Su Gi

Yodok Walnut

The Yodok walnut tree is in Yodok County of South Hamgyong Province, in the upper reaches of the Ryonghung River which rises in the Pukdaebong mountain range in the northeastern part of our country and empties into our East Sea. Hence its name.

Nearly 50 years old now, it is 12 metres high, 65 cm across in trunk, and 16 metres across in crown.

It has a strong resistance to frost and blight and is highly productive. Generally the walnut tree, that belongs to the Juglandaceae family, has a weak resistance to frost as a plant growing in the southern region of the temperate zone. So in our country walnut trees usually grow in the areas south of Pyongyang, that is, in the warm coastal areas of North and South Hwanghae Provinces and Kangwon Province. But the Yodok walnut makes a very rare exception. It grows where the temperature falls lower than 25 degrees C below zero in January.

Its fructification rate is 90 per cent on an average, and it yields 10,000 nuts or so every year.

Its nut is fairly big, 46 mm across, and its flesh is also sizable, 40 mm across, since the shell is thin. A nut weighs 12.5 grammes on an average, and contains 3 to 5 per cent more of oil than other ordinary walnuts.

The great leader highly valued this tree and cared to establish its nursery and experimental farm to propagate it all over the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

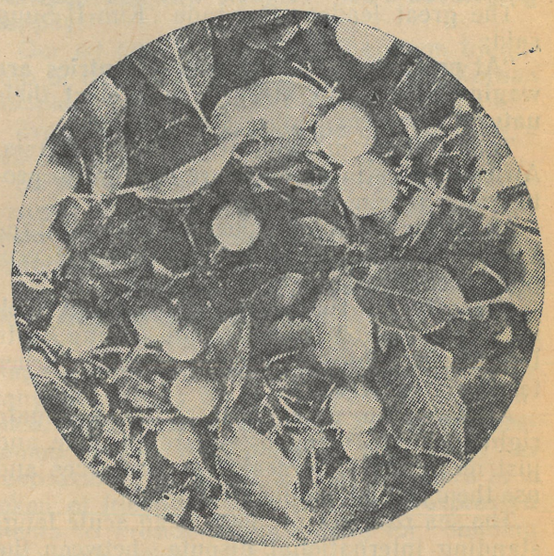
"We must make the most of mountains and create there oil-yielding woods in an all-people movement."

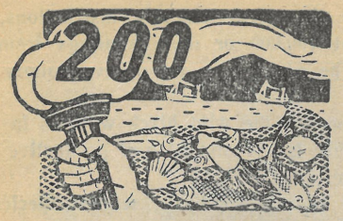
According to the great leader's instructions, the local people got 100,000 or more saplings from the parent tree to be planted in the native county and north of it.

They also improved the wild black walnuts in their county into highly frost-resistant and productive ones through graftage.

We are going to produce better walnut species on the basis of such a success and spread them throughout the country.

This walnut tree, which has spread to the whole county and will be planted all over the country, is now protected as a natural monument.





To Become Full Masters of Sea Resources

The third world countries are vigorously fighting to protect their sea resources, as part of their struggle to uphold national dignity and sovereignty and develop independently.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"At present the third world countries are waging a vigorous struggle to protect their natural resources."

Today many maritime countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are fighting to protect their marine resources.

Last year Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and Cape Verde Islands proclaimed the 200-mile economic sea limit.

Recently the Indonesian government took measures to prohibit all foreign fishing boats from navigating and illegally fishing in her territorial waters.

All these are an exercise of the legitimate right of an independent sovereign state and just measures to protect sea resources and use them in their national interest.

The sea resource problem is an acute long-standing international dispute between the tri-continental maritime countries building a new life and the imperialists.

The rich marine resources of these countries were used by imperialists and colonialists for making fortune and they were the main object of their plunder in the past.

The imperialists set up an international sea order favourable for their aggression and plunder, on the strength of which they plundered marine resources of the tri-continental countries at will. They never stopped such a predatory act even after the independence of those countries.

That is why they are fighting to beat back imperialist aggression and guard their sea resources, their precious national wealth.

This directly concerns their national dignity and sovereignty and is one of the important tasks set before them.

Their struggle to protect marine resources gained momentum in the 1970s.

The tri-continental countries are fighting to destroy the old international sea order and establish a new, just one in their interest.

The Third UN Conference on the Sea Law held in 1974 had a great significance in their struggle to defend their marine resources and sovereignty. At this conference, the developing countries jointly fought to replace the old sea law with a new one, frustrating the obstructive manoeuvres of imperialists, and dealt a heavy blow to the advocates of the old order.

The tri-continental maritime countries are also taking active measures to protect their sea resources.

Mozambique, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and many other countries in Asia and Africa proclaimed the 200-mile economic sea limit.

The number of the countries proclaiming the 200-mile economic sea limit increases daily.

Insular countries in the South Pacific are also advocating the 200-mile economic sea limit.

It is a trend today to establish the 200-mile economic sea limit.

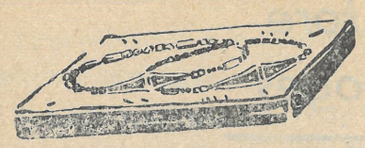
Peru, Panama and some other Latin American countries have proclaimed or are advocating the 200-mile sea limit.

They are defending marine resources and sovereignty, punishing the imperialists violating their territorial waters and plundering marine resources.

The imperialists could do whatever they liked in seas in the past but they cannot now.

The time has gone never to return when the imperialists could plunder others' sea resources at will.

The Korean people firmly believe that the peoples of the third world countries, closely uniting and cooperating with one another, will certainly emerge victorious from their struggle to protect their economic interests by taking concerted action against imperialist exploitation and plunder.



Bangle of Friendship

Chang Yun Hui was a member of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe.

She has a beautiful bangle of various colours on the blue ground, a gift from a girl student Songitana of the Sports School named after Motilal Nehru in India. It had long been worn by her. According to the national custom she gave it to her, looking upon her as her dearest friend.

It always makes her feel a warm friendship of the Indian girl. Whenever she sees it, she fondly recollects those days of our performance tour of India.

One day in January we arrived in the capital of India building a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Though our plane landed much behind schedule many people and school children were waiting for us. They put leis round our necks and warmly hugged us, saying: "Talented young artistes of Korea sent by the great President Kim Il Sung have come!"

Tall palm, banana, bamboo and other tropical trees and plants, straight streets, high buildings.... New Delhi, the capital of India boasting of ancient culture, was perfectly a picture.

We gave scores of performances in New Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta and other cities and further deepened friendship with the Indian people through friendship gatherings with political figures and school children and press conferences.

In the course of local tour, we saw the achievements made by the Indian government and people in their efforts to build a new society and develop the national economy in the spirit of self-reliance.

Our art troupe, after the performance in a theatre in Kanpur, got a special train for performance in Calcutta, the capital of West Bengal State.

Through the windows we saw farmers building irrigation works and herds of cattle in the vast fields and factories and enterprises belching forth smoke of increased production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India are developing favourably. We are glad that the friendly relations between our two peoples are developing happily."

Our art troupe could feel the warm friendship of the Indian people towards the Korean people.

Every theatre where we performed drew a full house.

Each side of the stage was decorated with fragrant flower baskets sent by the government and personages of various circles in congratulation of our performance.

Each number received thunderous acclamations and enthusiastic encore.

After performance, people mounted the stage and gave us a warm hug and heartily congratulated us on our successful performance. They even came to our hotels and presented us with their bangles and rings as keepsakes. They asked for our signature as a token of friendship and repeatedly expressed thanks to President Kim Il Sung for sending the young artistes of Korea.

A cultural official of the West Bengal State said:

"I could learn well the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the brilliant achievements of Juche education from the world's first-class performance given by Korean children with wonderful skill and representation.

The current visit of the Korean art troupe further deepened the friendship between the peoples of India and Korea."

It is impossible to tell here all stories about the warm friendship exchanged between us and Indians during our stay in India.

We left India, wishing a greater success in their efforts to build a new society to the friendly people of India who are marching shoulder to shoulder with us along the road of anti-imperialism and independence according to the ideal of the non-aligned movement.

Kim Gwang Sik

Only Ruin Is in Store for Imperialists' Stooges

Noteworthy in the current international situation is that the imperialists and their stooges are making last-ditch efforts in southern Africa and the struggle of the peoples in that part against them is mounting and the broad world public are strongly flaying the racists' moves.

As is widely known to the world, the Rhodesian racists, at the instigation of the imperialists, carried out barbarous bombing and aggressive acts against such neighbouring countries as Zambia, Mozambique and Angola by mobilizing huge air and ground forces, killing and wounding many peaceful inhabitants and destroying large properties.

The reckless armed attack of the Smith clique is a wanton violation of the neighbouring countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity and a grave challenge to the African peoples.

The racists in South Africa, at the dictate of the imperialists, are intensifying the brutal suppression of the people in a desperate bid to set up a puppet regime in Namibia.

The mounting reckless military provocations and barbarous repression of the South African racists aim at stopping the armed struggle and revolutionary advance of the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples for freedom and liberation, preventing the African peoples from supporting and encouraging them and thus saving the racist regimes from collapse.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can the imperialists and the racists deliver the racist regimes forsaken by the times.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the African peoples are vigorously fighting to eradicate the last dregs of colonialism on the African continent, consolidate their newly-won national independence and build a prosperous, new society."

The desperate efforts of the racists only strengthen the fighting spirit of the peoples and the protest and denunciation of the racists by the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world.

In its joint communique the summit conference of the African frontline countries held in the Angolan capital strongly flayed the colonialist and racist oppression of the South African racist clique against the Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples and their continued aggressive acts against these countries.

The joint communique strongly condemned the neo-colonialist moves of the imperialists in Rhodesia and Namibia and stressed the need to increase the defence power of the frontline countries and strengthen their support for the South West African People's Organization and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

The 32nd meeting of the Ministerial Council of the OAU held in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, discussed the problem of strengthening the unity, solidarity and cooperation of Africa and ending the colonialist and racist rule on the African continent. It also expressed full support and solidarity with the liberation forces of Zimbabwe led by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the only genuine representative of the Zimbabwe people, and with the South West African People's Organization, and trenchantly denounced the aggressive acts of the Rhodesian racists against the African frontline countries.

Firm solidarity is expressed by other international meetings.

Newspapers, news agencies and radios of many countries rap the thoughtless acts of the racists.

The racists who are living their last hours in southern Africa as the task force of imperialism, as the bulwark of neo-colonialism, are increasingly isolated and rejected internationally as seen above.

The provisional government of Iran decided to sever diplomatic relations with the South African racist regime and, prior to this, it declared that it would break all trade and economic relations with it and it would discontinue the sale of petroleum.

The African frontline countries are making fuller military preparations, smashing the reckless provocations of the enemy at every step.

Zambian President declared that the aggressive acts of the racists against the African frontline countries only confirm the resolution of those countries to support in every way the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibia fighting bravely for freedom and independence and stressed the need to fight until final victory is won.

The government of Botswana appealed to the army and people to increase the military force and get fully combat-ready so as to repel any aggressive act as the Smith clique escalates the war.

The governments of Mozambique, Tanzania and Angola strongly called for further strengthening military solidarity with the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibia and strangling the necks of the racists.

The patriotic armed forces of Zimbabwe and Namibia enjoying the support and encouragement of the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world are dealing telling blows to the racists, hastening the day of liberation.

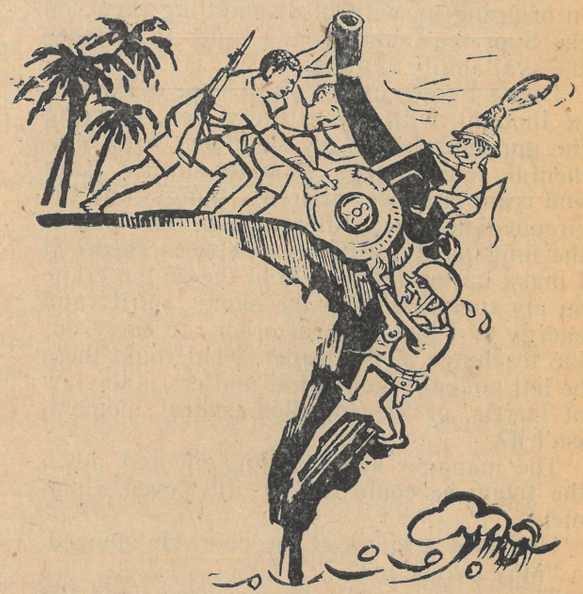
The patriots of Zimbabwe attacked barracks of the Smith racist clique near Salisbury, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy,

The patriots of Namibia have liberated vast rural areas of the country and are carrying on bold actions in towns.

All this shows that the desperate efforts of the imperialists' stooges only strangle their own necks.

Only ruin is in store for the imperialists and their stooges going against the current of the times.

Ho Il Ryong



Short Story

Everyone to Your Position!

By Om Dan Ung

4

The meeting was over, but the manager Chon Chang Min was still excited. Folding his hands behind his back, he paced to and fro in the empty office.

"So they mean to carry it by means of vehicles? Just as we used to carry tanks across rivulets through a bulky pontoon bridge?" Suddenly he recalled that in those grim days of the war his regiment had smashed the enemy mercilessly from the top of a hill by the 76 mm regimental guns they had succeeded in bringing up without dismantling them, on the Supreme Commander's order to increase the availability of guns.

Didn't I creep up the steep slope of the hill, he thought, with my artillery men, carrying the gun muzzles on my shoulders with regimental commander's shoulder-straps? Gun and crane are two different things; and the circumstances are different, too, but what is the fundamental difference between them? If I make up my mind to hold the 25-ton crane on my shoulders with the same spirit and energy as I had then, in order to carry out the teachings of the leader, what could there be left undone? Now, what matters is the law of inertia, or the so-called central moment, isn't it?

The manager kept walking up and down the room; he could not sit still even a moment.

He heard a knock at the door. He stopped.

"May I come in?"

There was a girl's tender voice and the door opened softly. The crane operator Sun Gum came in. The manager walked towards her, delighted.

"You've come now? Take a seat. Come here and sit down."

He placed a chair in front of Sun Gum. But the girl operator wouldn't sit down and looked straight into his face.

"Comrade Manager, I came across Comrade Choe Yong Gil on my way here. Do you know what he said about you?"

Chon Chang Min stooped a bit and stared curiously at her blinking eyes.

"Well, what did Yong Gil say?"

Sun Gum looked embarrassed and lowered her head. "He said he had thought you were an audacious man because you served in the army, but, in fact, you are faint-hearted and irresolute."

"What? Faint-hearted and irresolute? Ha, ha, ha...."

The manager burst into delightful laughter.

"Then, why did you put off the discussion of the crane problem at the staff meeting?"

"Why did I put off the discussion?"

Smiling as before, he stalked slowly here and there in the room, his hands behind his back. He was very happy to have a chat with this crane operator who was like his own spoilt daughter.

"There's some justifiable reason, you know? 'The central physical moment of force' or the 'law of inertia' bars my way. That damned 'central moment'...."

The girl gave a broad smile, her eyes twinkling.

"I was told that by Comrade Yong Gil. The opponents of our views know nothing but laws of physics. They don't know the essence of the Juche idea that man is the master of laws. That's why they are taken prisoners of the 'central moment'. And they are underrating our ability."

The manager, seating himself on the chair in a cheerful mood, produced a cigarette, stuck it into a holder and put it between his lips.

"So you mean the prisoners are holding you cheap, eh?"

"Comrade Manager, do believe us, please. We will carry the 25-ton crane over to the very spot designated by the Party without unscrewing a nut on it in a day instead of in two months."

"Have you got any means?"

"Yes, Comrade Manager. We are going to make use of the squirrel's principle."

"What? The squirrel's principle?"

"Yes."

The girl laughed, covering her lips with the back of her hand.

"Comrade Manager, haven't you heard that the squirrel regulates the central moment of its body by means of her long tail?"

Chon Chang Min took out his cigarette holder from his mouth and looked interestingly at the girl.

"The squirrel is able to go up and down slender branches because it can balance its body with the long tail. In another word, the squirrel controls the central moment of its body with its long tail."

"Oh, yes!"

Absorbed in her words, the manager rubbed the cigarette in the ash tray in spite of himself.

"You see, Comrade Manager." The girl took a step forward towards him. "We are going to make use of the arm of the 25-ton crane without dismantling it. Just as the squirrel uses its tail."

"Exactly!"

The manager sprang to his feet, slapping the surface of the desk with his hand.

"Right. You mean like this. Just as acrobats dance on the tight rope...."

The manager imitated the movement, spreading out both arms and swaying his body right and left. His heart throbbed wildly with a thrilling idea that now it was possible to load the 25-ton crane on a truck and carry it intact. But the next moment he felt ill at ease. "What if.... Oh, no, no."

The manager shook his head gravely.

"Comrade Manager, we're equal to the task. I will take the responsibility."

"No, you can't. I don't allow you to. I cannot let our dear comrades go up such a risky crane."

The girl operator took another step closer to the manager.

"Don't worry, Comrade Manager. I can do it for sure. The crane is just like my body. I can manipulate the arm of the machine as freely as I do my arms. How can we hesitate and waver and back down because we have faced difficulties before carrying out the respected and beloved leader's instructions. Comrade Manager, didn't you declare yourself, at the first meeting to launch out our work of construction here, that our road towards the implementation of the leader's orders is a glorious road?"

As his eyes blurred suddenly, the manager turned around to face the window. He saw welding sparks sputtering all over in the dark. The rain of sparks gradually formed a huge mass of fire before fading away. He fancied he saw the signalman climbing up and down the truss to steer the crane; the twinkling eyes of the girl who kept watching every movement of the spider-man from the cabin, holding the handle in her hands. Why have I failed to recognize these good comrades among my people? the manager thought to himself. Didn't the respected and beloved leader advise us officials repeatedly to always work amidst the masses?

Now he remembered that this morning he had told the chief engineer to hold his own position as a commander. Then he asked to himself:

Where have I been standing as a commander?

Have I been doing as commanders of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army used to do—leading their men in attacks and bringing up the rear during difficult retreats? And during the march carrying rifles and knapsacks for their exhausted men or supporting them to walk on? ....

Chon Chang Min was ashamed. He found himself badly conscience-stricken.

Chon Chang Min had thought he knew his working people quite well; he had thought he was sharing joys and sorrows with them. But, now he realized that he had failed to recognize the masters of the construction site such as Sun Gum and he would flit past them like the wind. This morning he had hurried past an old welder who called him on the lane in the compound. He had always been like this instead of going deep among the workers to pay heed to their voices.

I must take up my own position! He urged himself. Among my men the way the anti-Japanese guerrilla commanders did! I must be back in my position just as I joined the soldiers of the battery and crawled up the cliff, putting my shoulders to the muzzles of the 76 mm regimental guns!

Chon Chang Min whirled around.

"Comrade Han Sun Gum! Go back and have a good rest tonight. So that you can guarantee the forced march we are going to

make. Let us carry the 25-ton crane intact as you propose. To do that, we must complete the preparations by tomorrow."

Sun Gum's face was full of deep emotion.

"I understand, Comrade Manager."

As soon as she came out of the office, the girl dashed down the stairway from the second floor.

The manager remained still with a smile around his tear-filled eyes till the sound of her nimble steps echoing through the stairway died away.

5

The preparations were over at nightfall. From daybreak the manager was so busy supervising the loading of the crane on the vehicle that he had no chance of smoking even. The spider-men of the sheet metal processing and assembling shop undertook this difficult operation. And everybody else in the construction site came out to help them. The technicians headed by the chief engineer were busy giving technical advices. At last they succeeded in loading the 25-ton crane on the wheeled raft formed by three 60-ton tractors. The iron arms of four small crane cars which had been waiting propped up both sides of the mother crane rising high to the sky.

In front of the tractors stood two roller cars, with three heavy-duty bulldozers lined up before them. There were some commanding cars standing before and behind all these machines.

They resembled a mechanized corps waiting for the action order after having lined up to start the attack.

As the starting time was drawing on Chon Chang Min's heart throbbed with anxiety and excitement. He would look up at the top of the crane or tap the rubber wheel of one of the tractors with his toe.

Prior to departure the manager assembled all the participants in the mechanized march and inspected their preparedness. After reminding them of details of precautions in the march, he commanded in the army way for the first time in so many years.

"Everyone to your position!"

The marchers took the first step vigorously and dispersed to their respective positions.

The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla March rang out of the loudspeaker of the mobile radio station, deeply stirring up the hearts of all the marchers.

The vehicles, having started the engines, were buzzing, waiting for the order to be issued at any moment.

The news that the 25-ton crane would be carried by vehicles had already spread across the whole construction site, and a large crowd of people were flocking to the scene.

The manager made a final inspection of the preparedness of his men and walked towards the 25-ton crane.

An automobile drove along at a high speed and pulled up beside him. It was the manager's car which had always been following him. The chauffeur hastily jumped out of the vehicle not to be too late for the departure, and waited for the manager to get on. However, Chon Chang Min went past the car, saying to the driver:

"Leave the car in the parking lot. I'm going with these people. My position is over there."

The manager pointed his finger to the cab of the 25-ton crane. On his way to the crane, he came across the chief engineer who was giving work instructions to a group of technicians in an excited voice, staring up at the cab of the crane. The chief engineer's face looked very haggard in the setting sun. Chon Chang Min smiled broadly and said:

"Comrade Chief Engineer! The respected and beloved leader has earnestly advised us officials to go always among our workers just as the anti-Japanese guerrilla commanders did.

We commanders must stand by our fighting soldiers, must be in the trenches with them in the hardest times. And we have been too far apart from them."

Chon Chang Min, mounting the metal ladder of the crane, stopped and shouted out at the chief engineer.

"Comrade Chief Engineer, go ahead in the lead, opening a new road with the bulldozers. It's almost high time we got it started. Make haste and take up your position."

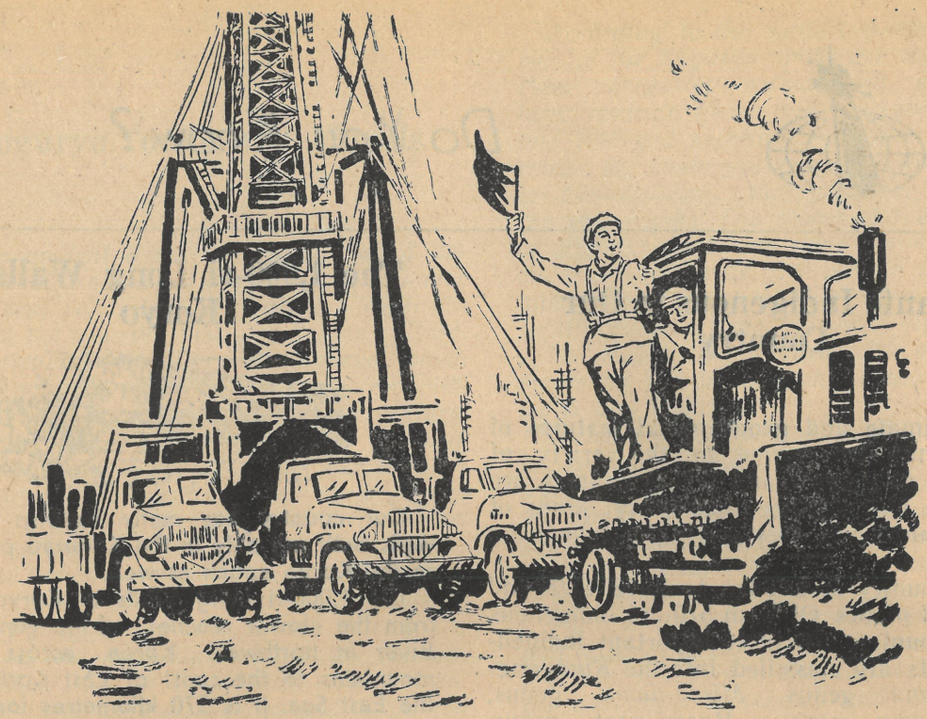
On the top of one of the commanding cars in full view from the crane cab was the young spider-man Choe Yong Gil or a signalman waiting for the starting time, flags in hands.

The instant Chon Chang Min himself appeared in the cab, Sun Gum who had been grasping the handle in a strained posture, got up in surprise.

"Sit down, do sit down. I must be here with you today."

"What?!"

Sun Gum was perplexed for a few moments before her countenance betrayed violent waves of emotion surging up in her heart.



Sun Gum's hands grasping the handle trembled slightly.

"Are you all ready?"

"Yes, Comrade Manager."

"Then, let's start."

As soon as the signalman waved the flag, the engine sounded louder and the body of the wheeled raft trembled.

"Forward!"

At the manager's confident shout of command the wheeled raft loaded with the massive crane moved forward heavily. Shouts of hurrahs thundered across the whole construction site.

Sun Gum's firm hands moved the handle more nimbly.

The manager opened the door and got out to the tower. Overhead the arm of the crane was adjusting the "central moment" of the huge body as freely as the tail of the squirrel.

The bulldozers moved powerfully and opened a new road through the trackless field cutting the ground evenly with their blades as if to sweep away everything obsolete still remaining in this land. The roller cars followed, ramming the ground. The lined-up tractors went ahead slowly but steadily like a column of tanks charging towards the enemy's position, stamping the marks of huge rubber wheels on the untrodden road. The deafening sound of the engines filled the air over the field, and the good earth shook under their weight.

"Aren't you afraid, Sun Gum?"

Chon Chang Min spoke to the girl operator who was moving the handle dexterously.

"No, I am not, Comrade Manager. I feel at ease because you are at my side."

Sun Gum glanced at him with her moist eyes. As dusk set in, several searchlights illumined their way brightly. A lot of vehicles belonging to the construction site joined in, shedding their headlights.

All passing vehicles stopped for a while to shed their headlights to help guarantee the operation before starting again. From afar it looked as if a big lighted city were moving along. On the ground and up in the air countless welding sparks spluttered in the darkness. The impressive march with the 25-ton crane moved on through the dazzling confetti towards the target of steel production indicated by the leader.

— The End —

Do You Know?

Plants Indigenous to Our Country

The climate and geographical features of our country are varied, so the variety of plants is very great and their resources are also rich. Our country has many kinds of plants which occur very rarely throughout the world.

Our country is known to have 4,200-odd species of plants. Of them 570 are indigenous to our country. The most important indigenous plants are classified into the *Kumgang-guksu-namu* genus, *Mison-namu* genus, *Nusam-namu* genus, *Maemi-ggot* genus, *Kumgang-chorong* genus, and *Kaenari* genus. The first four genuses are rarities in the world's vegetable kingdom; they are peculiar to our country and each genus has only one species.

Our country's indigenous plants are of great significance in scientific research, and many of them are of value for the improvement of the people's living standard and the development of the national economy.

In compliance with the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to preserve the country's botanical resources with care, rare plants peculiar to this country have been designated and protected as natural monuments, and valuable kinds are propagated and used for the development of the national economy.

The 1,000-ri Long Walls of Koryo

Our country has many remains of great walls built not only in the Koguryo period but in the Koryo epoch as well.

The 1,000-ri Long Walls of Koryo extends from the lower reaches of the Amnok-gang River in northwest Korea across rugged mountains to the coast of East Korea Bay in the East Sea. It is 370 kilometres long.

This walls was built in twelve years from 1033 to 1044 by the people of Koryo to defend their territory against the invaders from the north (the Khitan and Nuchen tribes). The walls stretched along the mountain ridges which were advantageous for defence, connecting such old walls as were strategically important into a single system.

Big stones were the chief materials used to build the walls. But according to the lay of the ground earthen walls were also erected. In some places cliffs were used as they were as walls.

With the lapse of time, the walls crumbled in many places, but, still, it is preserved in its original state in many other places. In such places the walls is about four metres high with its top 3-4 metres wide and its base 14-15 metres thick.

After its construction, the long walls made some contribution to national defence. It is a monument to the Koryo people's patriotism and a precious relic inspiring our people with a national pride.

In accordance with the teaching the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave when he personally came and inspected the old walls, our people are now doing their best to preserve it well as an important legacy left over by their forefathers.

Koguryo Tombs with Murals

From ancient times our nation had a developed culture and left behind a large number of cultural relics that are valuable contributions to the treasure house of human culture. In particular, the culture of Koguryo, which was a powerful state in the East from 100 B.C. to the latter part of the 7th century, holds an outstanding position. The Koguryo tombs with mural paintings are our people's valuable cultural assets, which show superb ancient architectural skills and pictorial art of our nation.

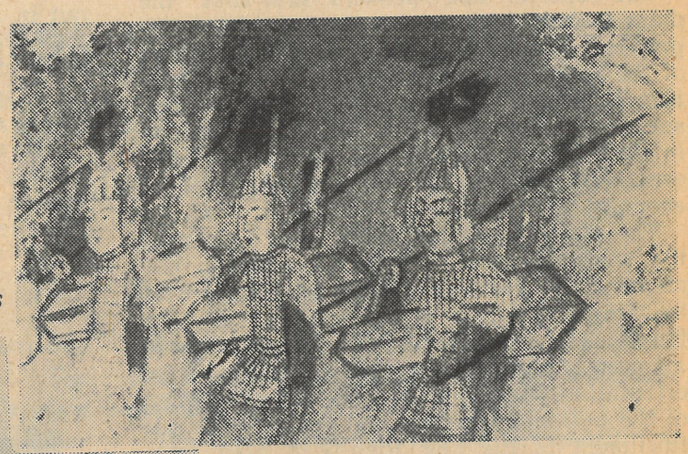
These tombs are mainly found in the northwestern part of the country—Pyongyang, South Pyongan Province, South Hwanghae Province, and the Chian area on the Amnokgang River. So far 53 of them are known. Most of them were discovered and excavated after liberation.

According to the subject matters, the murals of the Koguryo tombs are classified into three categories—portrait and genre paintings, portrait, genre and four-god paintings, and four-god paintings. By the number of rooms, the tombs are grouped into one-chamber, two-chamber, three-chamber and side-chamber tombs. The rooms of the tombs are of different sizes, and some are more than 40 square metres wide. Every room has a stone-made door, which can be opened or shut lightly by one hand, however big.

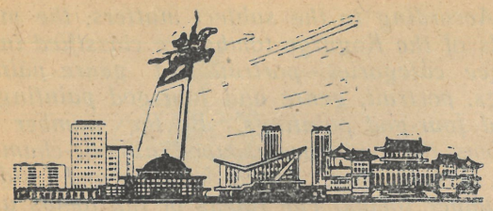
The murals are painted with mineral pigments on the smooth white-washed or stone walls and ceilings.

In most cases the entrances to the tombs are flanked by pictures of strong guards. Inside one can see the images of the masters of the tombs, processions of soldiers, hunting scenes, scenes of battle and different aspects of the political, economic and cultural lives of the Koguryo people.

The murals have rich colourful contents and express great artistic talents. They are precious relics of architectural art showing the developed techniques and people's lives of Koguryo.



Anak tomb 2 and part of its murals



News

Meeting of Inventors and Devisers Held

Sometime ago the meeting of inventors and devisers was held in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The meeting was attended by inventors and devisers in different branches of the national economy, scientists and technicians, three-revolution team members and functionaries concerned.

At the meeting were first read the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on promoting the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and conducting energetically the mass technical innovation movement.

The reporter and speakers said that the mass technical innovation movement was vigorously carried on under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with the result that precious successes and experience have been gained in the efforts for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

The meeting pointed to the need to arouse the working people to the struggle to implement the great leader's highly important teachings, continue energetically to develop the work to invent and devise new things at all units, and thus to contribute to the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and the pre-schedule fulfilment of the new long-term plan.

The meeting called for waging a mass struggle to introduce extensively new achievements of science and technology and put production and technical processes and the production methods on a new scientific basis.

The meeting emphasized the need to further strengthen the creative cooperation of producer-masses, technicians, and scientists and ensure well organizational guidance to introduce creative ideas proposed in production in good time.

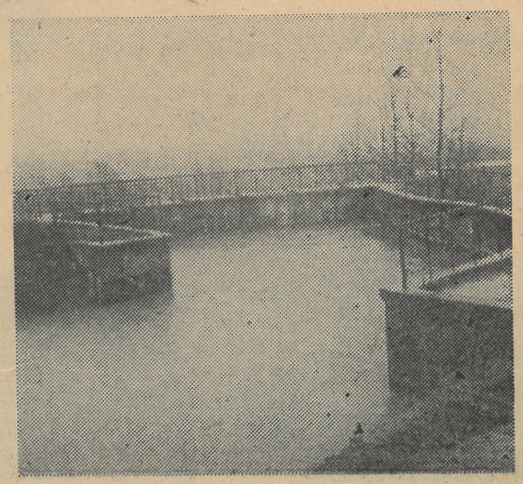
The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the thunderous applause of the attendants.

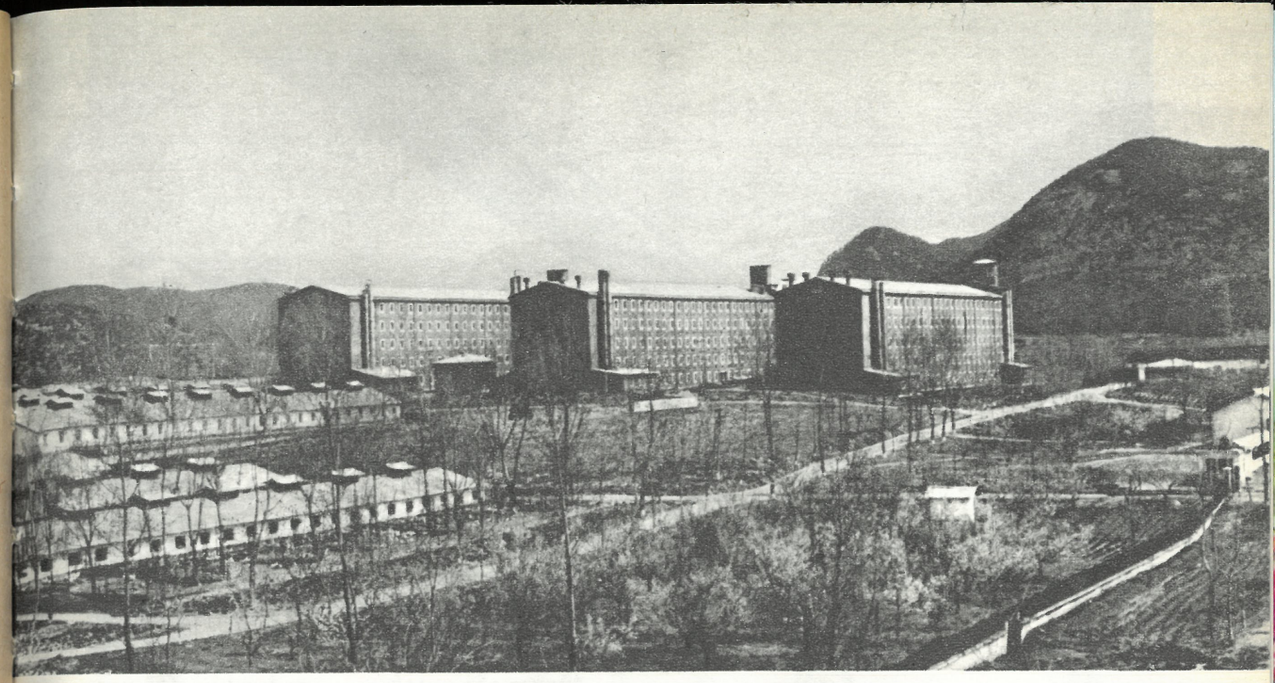
Channel Extension for Lake Taesong Completed

The agricultural working people in Chungsan, Taedong, Ryonggang and Onchon Counties and the cities of Taean and Nampo in South Pyongan Province have recently attained a wonderful success in channel extension for Lake Taesong.

With an intense loyalty to the great leader these people around the new channel carried out in a short time the 24-km channel extension project requiring the removal of 130,000 cubic metres of earth which would have taken an irrigation works construction enterprise scores of days.

The new channel will make Lake Taesong always full of water in any dry weather and enable cooperative farms in the nearby counties to get enough water.





Part of the Kangso Poultry Plant

Kangso Poultry Plant

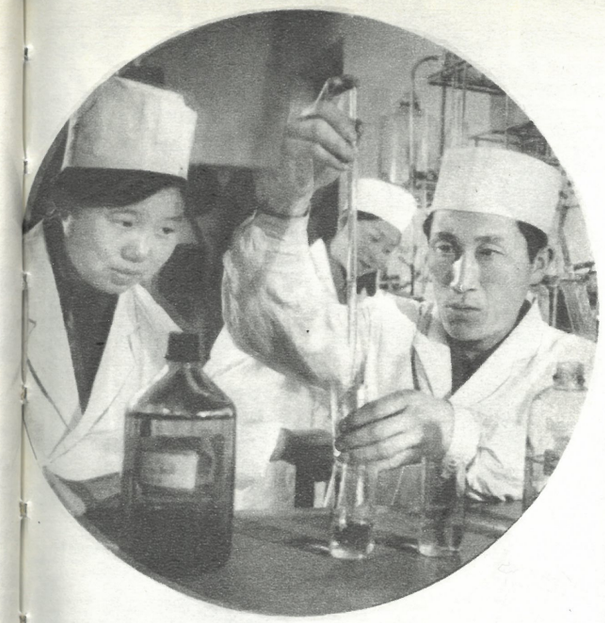
The Kangso Poultry Plant is a modern one producing eggs by industrial method. The great leader picked out the site of this plant and cared to build this modern plant in order to supply eggs and meat to the workers of the Kangson Steel Complex and the Kumsong Tractor Factory and workers and population in the city of Taean.

The plant has stock, hatching, rearing, pre-layer, openair and layer houses. It also has mixed feed and egg storehouses, a hygienic and anti-epidemic station and other establishments.

The plant is mechanized or automated. A breeder takes care of a large number of birds and production cost is low.

By applying advanced breeding methods this plant mass-produces eggs for the working people

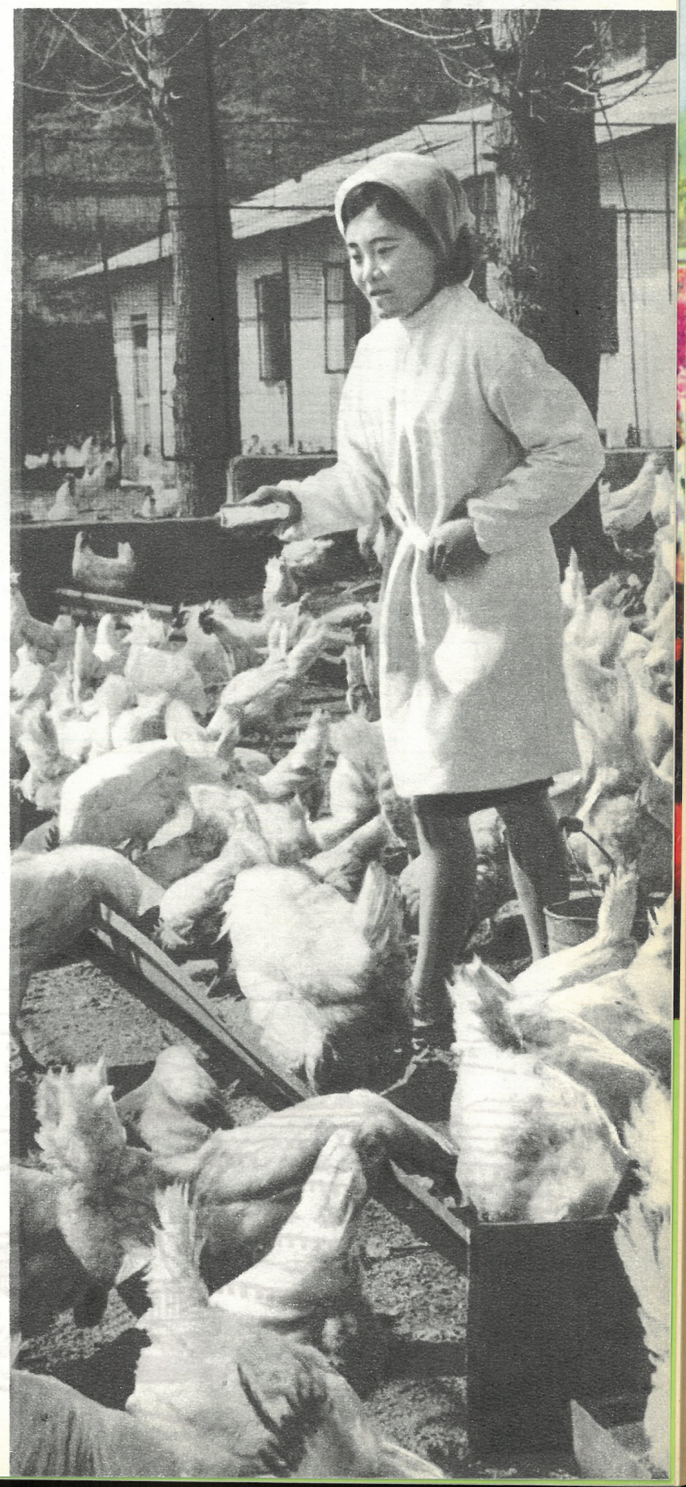
Layers are bred in tier houses



Feed test

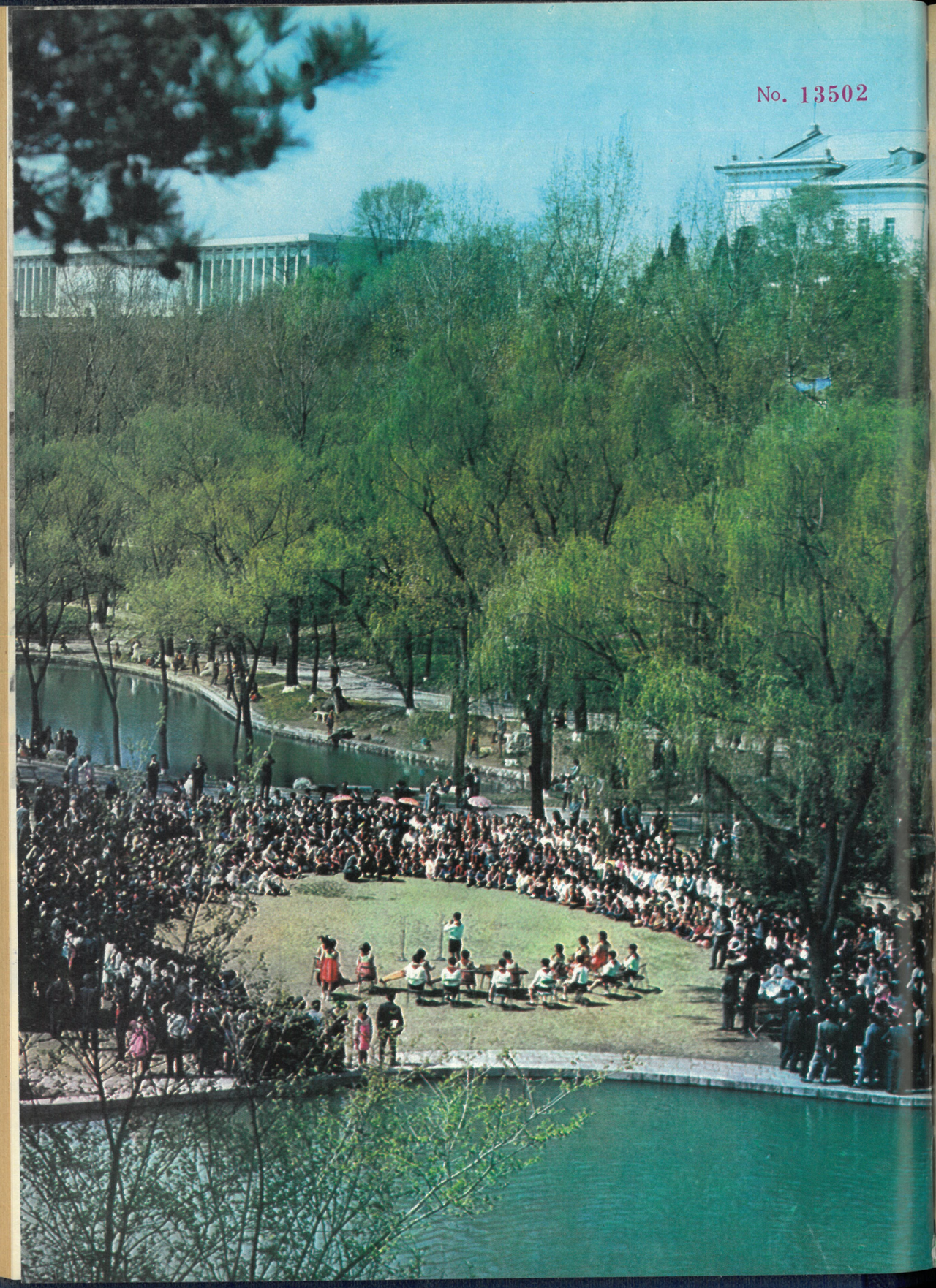
Chicks are raised by electric heat

Chicks are reared outdoors



Egg counter crowded with customers

친선! FRIENDSHIP!



No. 13502

APPEAL

TO THE POLITICAL PARTIES, SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES OF ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

(On the Occasion of the Month of the Anti-US Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the US Troops from South Korea)

Pyongyang, DPRK